The New Era,

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

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Poetry.

For the New Era.

The Dying Girl to Her Mother.

BY JANE HAVANAGH.

My life is ebbing fast, mother,
Soon will my failing breath,
Be hushed forever still, mother,
In the cold grasp of death;
I hear the Angels' lyre, mother,
Their wings are o'er me spread;
And ere the morn shall dawn, mother,
I'll be with the dead.

Oh! weep not for me, mother,
Soon will I be at rest,
In realms of joy above, mother,
With my dear Saviour blest.
We part but for a time, mother,—
On that celestial shore
We'll meet there again, mother,
To part never more.

No pain will cross me there, mother,
Nor death will never stray
Unto that land of bliss, mother,
To call us more away:
There all our troubles end, mother,
And joy forever more
Awaits our coming there, mother,
On that blessed, happy, shore.

Then mourn not for me, mother,
For I'm going home—
Where angels chant their notes, mother,
And death shall never come:
And thou will come to me, mother,
In that fair land to dwell:
Until I meet thee there, mother,
Till then—till then—farewell.

Literature.

A Life Sketch.

"Tom Dudley is a disagreeable man," remarked Mrs. Smith to her husband one day—"They abused every one."

"He's a disappointed man," was the reply.

"Disappointed!" said Mrs. Smith, "what right has *he* to be disappointed, what are his claims to anything more than he has?"

"Well, I hardly know, but somehow when we were young we all expected Dudley to make a figure in the world and why he has not done so I don't know, and what is worse, he seems to be sinking deeper and deeper in the mire."

"I'll tell you," said Mrs. Smith, "he's a poor creature, there's no stamina in him. He has neither vigor of mind or character. He has been cursed with ambition without industry. He is just one of those promising youths who never come to anything, and take my word for it, Mr. Smith, Tom Dudley, unless he becomes less self-indulgent and wakes up to his course, will end his days in some public institution."

Ten years after this conversation Mrs. Smith took her only daughter, who was in love with a "promising youth" whom her parents disapproved, to visit the Inebriates' Asylum at N———.

Calling for the Superintendent she asked for Mr. Dudley and was shown to his room, her young daughter accompanying her.

Ten years of prosperity had ripened Mrs. Smith's charms and the fine dignified looking matron that greeted Tom Dudley looked like an elder sister of the beautiful girl by her side. Her heart had not hardened, but on the contrary the sun of prosperity mellowed and warmed it, and to Mrs. Smith was Dudley indebted for many little luxuries and comforts that found their way to his room.

Seated in a low cushioned chair was a thin man apparently sixty years of age—his head was bald with the exception of a few straggling grizzly locks that flowed about his ears his chin had fallen upon his breast, and with his hands clasped in a listless way before him he was apparently dozing as Mrs Smith opened the door.

Crossing the room, she laid her hand upon his arm, and with a cheerful tone asked after his health.

He raised his head, and shaking it feebly, only replied:

"Well—well," and he fell to twirling his thumbs. To Mrs Smith's remarks he paid no attention and only manifested a degree of interest as she placed a bunch of cigars and a packet of snuff upon the table before him.

On her way home she related to her daughter the history of this "promising youth."

"You see him," she said, "old, wrinkled, decrepit and infirm, and yet he is younger than your father, and was as handsome and gay a young man as any in the city of New York."

"When I was a girl, there was no one like Tom Dudley. He graduated from college with honor, and after travelling a few years settled down in the city as junior partner in his father's house. He had quick abilities, and made a great show with the knowledge he possessed. He scribbled a little, and took a haughty tone of superiority, which with many passed for talent. With wealth and position, the polish and refinement of a gentleman, he entered the best society and was sought by all.

"For thirty years of his life the world seemed made for his pleasure and fortune. When changed to him, he was under the necessity of crowding an inordinate portion of evil into a small space, in order to make up for lost time. The same day that brought him intelligence of his father's death—for he was at Saratoga when it occurred—also brought him intelligence of the utter ruin of his business. Unused to business details—for his father had been well content to retain the harness of active life, that his son might shine in society, for which he thought him so well fitted—he was powerless and paralyzed. To a faithful old clerk, who had been an assistant for more than thirty years in his father's house, was he indebted for the small income that remained to him after his affairs were settled. To many young men it would have been a competence, but to Dudley it was scarcely more than half sufficient to purchase luxuries for his toilet.

"If he had really possessed a tithe of the talent or genius that in early life he had the credit for, or had even the independence of mind to commence the world anew by a life of industry and self-denial, he would have found friends glad to aid him; but, instead, he retained all of his old habits of luxury, gave up none of his expensive ideas, but lived as he had always been accustomed to do, and, of course, without means. While those around him were struggling for wealth, for honor, for fame, he, inactive, lived a life of useless frivolity.

"About this time I was married to your father, and lost sight of Tom Dudley, until two years afterwards we heard that he had married the richest heiress in New York. She was a belle and a beauty, when we removed to the city and formed her acquaintance. I wondered how she ever came to love the superficial, nevertheless fortune hunter who had won her and her money; for love him she certainly did, with the whole soul of her passionate nature. But he, the different husband, raised from penury to luxury by her love, thought it not worth the while to feign a love he did not feel, and so was fashionably cool and civil; she, with heart athirst for the words of love that had won her, freely gave him everything. Is life over when one is married? Are there no trials, no bitter heart pangs, no sufferings to bear? As for Tom Dudley, he had no particular design or plan before him, no energetic wickedness ruffled his indolence. He gave dinners and parties which he made splendid with great outlay of money, and he was proud of the beautiful woman who did the honors of his house; but he understood not her character, it was not in the scope of his perception. What cared he for love, and more especially for that of his wife. Every night the club rooms on Broadway were visited by him, and betting and card playing divided his time with smoking and drinking. Everybody looses that bets and plays, and when Dudley, chagrined at his losses, drank deep and long, the patient woman who waited until morning for him often helped him upstairs and prepared the soulless body for bed.

"The proudest woman in this world bent herself to this ignomy—and what sustained her? Love! She still hoped this man had a heart; she thought he won her for herself, not her money. Oh! what faith in her tender heart! If love lives through life, survives sorrow, remains steadfast in straits, even dies not when fixed upon an unworthy object, is it not then immortal? She shielded him and guarded him with her holy love. What sorrows she passed through God only knows. For a few years she had only those of the mind to bear. Clothed, fed and warmed, she saw her children educated, and strove to fit them to bear the burdens of life; but, as time passed, her husband began to show the ravages of dissipation; the once handsome face was flushed and swollen, the erect, firm gait, unsteady and tottering. Poverty began to creep upon them, luxuries were dispensed with, then comforts, finally necessaries; but deep as they descended, 'father' always had his glass of brandy and his cigar. His wife sold most of the furniture of the house to supply comforts, her husband constantly grumbling that he was deprived of this or that thing he loved. Always in a state of oblivion as to their real needs, he could never by any means be made to realize that money was not to be had.

"One night in the very depth of the cold winter of 18—, as I was descending from my carriage at the Opera house in Astor Palace, a woman, scantily clothed, brushed past my husband, and, in a trembling voice, entreated 'for the love of God' for help. Without money at the time, shivering with cold, and a little impatient, I made no reply; but, when seated in my box, the thought of that woman haunted me, and, speaking to your father I urged his going out in the attempt to find her. Never deaf to the calls of the poor and suffering, he went, although his favorite singer had just appeared. No one was to be seen, but the doorkeeper told him that he had noticed a woman who had approached several carriages, been repulsed, and then, after hesitating and looking up at the brilliantly illuminated windows, had crossed into the Bowery and disappeared. My husband followed, and passing a drinking saloon, observed a crowd and went in. There sat a woman, thin, poorly clad, with glasses before her, while the opposite side of the table was occupied by his once friend, Tom Dudley. Raising her glass, she shook it aloft, and shouted 'Drink, drink—it's food, raiment, house, home, wealth, everything!' She drained it at a draught. 'She's crazy, poor thing!' said another; and a soft-hearted 'star' said, laying his hand gently upon her, 'My good woman, come with me—you shall not want.' 'Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cups, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder Aye, *stingeth*; husbands, go home to your wives, your wretched, hungry, despairing wives, fall down on your knees, and swear never again to touch the deceitful tempter. Fathers, go home to your cold hearths, to the shivering ones, that are supperless, shoeless, bedless,—warm, feed, shelter and the God of Mercy shall smile upon you.' 'Take that woman off, policeman, she's drunk and has not paid; take her off, I say,' said the barkeeper, who, in the abashed faces and watery eyes of those around him, read a profitless night and scanty receipts. Your father and the friendly policeman accompanied her home—in the filthiest part of Orange Street, in a dark, damp basement, three children were sleeping, partly covered with straw. The tears which they had shed were still wet upon their cheeks, and the little blue arms and feet were cold as marble to the touch. 'Look at those children, made of as dainty a blood as your own,' she said turning to your father; 'taken from school to herd with the vilest of the vile, polluted, crushed and broken, because their father, your friend, Thomas Dudley, loves the wine cup—he loves his ease, his comfort, the warm room, the easy chair, and leaves us to starve and freeze on nights like this. Ho! ho! the wine is ruby red. Come, children,' she said, shaking each little sleeper roughly; 'come to meat, to drink, to food, come where father warms himself, where he goes surely his family may find protection.' And with a long sob of agony and exhaustion she sank down upon the straw with her little ones. The cold, the excitement, and the brandy she had drank, overcome her, and she lay in a deep swoon. A fire was made, and comforts were procured, but your father did nothing to rouse her to life. From a poor kind-hearted widow who lived in the next room he learned that the family were in a starving condition most of the time, and that Mrs. Dudley was in a half crazed state—that she earned a little by singing in the streets until her voice was gone. Her husband sometimes for days was absent, and when he appeared was very abusive and often drove his family into the street.

"After giving the children a warm supper, and supplying them with blankets, your father left them in charge of a neighbor, and reached the Opera House just as the singing was over. On our way home he related what he had seen, and after a sleepless night I rose early, prepared to accompany him to see them. We all knew that Tom Dudley was a ruined man, and that his family had gradually sunk, until we had lost sight of them, and other things occurring to obliterate all traces of them, they were never thought of in circles where they were once courted and flattered.

"As we wended our way down town to Orange Street, shivering as the bitter blasts whirled the dry loose snow into our faces, I felt a remorse deep, and I hope sincere, at my forgetfullness of the needy and suffering. I resolved then to seek out those who had fallen, to help, and succor, remembering that if God had made me to differ from others, it was that I might out of my abundance give to those who needed. As we neared the house we found a great crowd collected about the door, and as we passed in we saw Tom Dudley in the hands of a policeman and his wife upon the floor with her children crying over her. As I stooped over her I saw she was dead, and her skull broken. Sick and faint, my husband called a carriage, and placing the children and myself in it, we drove home.

"Dudley had returned home in the morning, exasperated at his wife's conduct, to find her just awaking from her long swoon; crazed by what she had suffered. She taunted and reproached him, until goaded to madness, he caught up an axe and killed her with a blow He was tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, and is now as you know an imbecile and an inmate of the Asylum at N———, happily obvious of the past. Two of his children died with us, as you know, from disease contracted in their loathsome home, and the bright little Nellie that you love so much and have been taught to call cousin at Madame C———'s school, is his only surviving child. Their prospects were once bright as yours Their mother loved a 'promising youth' but too much like Arthur Walton. My dear Kate, if you would not break your mother's heart, wait; love him not; he is selfish; he loves his ease, the wine cup and late suppers His father before him loved them, and died a sot. Drunkenness is hereditary—the love of drink descends from father to son, and nothing but the most determined will change his very nature. He has no energy; true, he he is now in a good business, flourishing, rich and prosperous; but he lacks the *material* to keep it. A few years of self-indulgence, and you will see him a broken man. Can you cling to him, love him, work for him, see your children's faces clouded, their prospects blighted, and not loath the author of the change? If you can you are a woman out of a thousand. No, dear Kate, love is immortal, and defies its object so long as that object is worthy but a nauseous, loathsome, drivelling sot, that is dead to all honor, love or purity, is hateful to his dearest friends. Kate, daughter of my heart, don't marry a drunkard, or a son of a drunkard."

Kate Smith dismissed Arthur Walton that day, and spite of his protestations, and a secret aching of her own heart, she adhered to her resolution. She is now a happy wife and mother, and has never had occasion to regret it, for Arthur Walton is a fallen and a ruined man.

A Runaway Couple.

A runaway couple, true lovers, of the fervent Yankee stamp, arrived at a small inn near Boston, and wanted the landlord to send for a minister to splice them, and to be quick about it.

The landlord complied, and the licensed minister came.

Be you the minister, asked the bridegroom.

I am, replied he.

O, ye be, eh? What's your name?

Stiggins.

Well neow, Stiggins, said the Yankee, do it up brown, and your money is ready; and forthwith the reverend gentleman commenced:

You will please join hands.

The Yankee stood up with his lady-love, and seized her fervently by the hand.

You promise Mr. Anson, said the parson, to take this woman—

Yaas, said the bridegroom.

To be your lawful and wedded wife?

Yaas, yaas.

That you will love and honor her in all things?

Sart'n, yaas I tell yer!

That you will cling to her and her only as long as you both shall live?

Yaas indeed, nothin' else! continued the Yankee, in the most delighted and earnest manner.

But here the reverend gentleman stopped, much to the surprise of all present, and to the especial annoyance and discomfort of the ardent bridegroom.

One moment, my friend, responded the minister, slowly, for it occured to him that the laws of his State did not permit this performance without the publishment of the bans for a certain length of time.

What—what—what in time is the matter? Don't stop here! Put her thru! What's split parson? Anything gin out?

Just at this moment, my friend, I have remembered that you cannot be married in Massachusetts, as the law—

Can't. Wot in natur is the reason, I like her—she likes me—wat's to hender?

You have not been published, Sir, I suspect.

That's a fact; ain't a-goin to be nuther; that's the reason why we crossed over into your little Rhody (the scene was on the border of Rhode Island) on the sly, ye see, parson.

I—really—Sir—said the minister.

R-a-a-i-l-y! wal, never mind, go ahead. Taint fair. Don't you see it aint? You've married me and baint tached her. Now don't stop here! Taint the fair thing, by gracious taint, now, and yeou know it.

I will consult, said the minister hesitatingly.

No you won't no you don't! You don't consult nothing nor nobody, until this ere business is concluded! And with this he turned the key, and put it (amidst the tittering of the witnesses whom the landlord had called in) in his pocket.

Seizing the hand of his trembling bride, he said,

Go on now from where you left off; put us thru and no dodging. It'll be all right; if it aint right we'll make it right in the morning, as the saying is.

After reflecting for a moment, the parson concluded to run the risk of the informality, so he continued:

You promise, Madam, to take this man to be your lawful husband?

Yaas, said the Yankee, as the lady bowed.

That you will love, honor and obey him?

Them's 'em, said Jonathan, as she bowed again.

And that you will cling to him so long as you both shall live?

That's the talk, stick to one another allers and the lady says yaas again.

Then in the presence of these witnesses I pronounce you man and wife.

Hoorah! shouted Jonathan. What's the price? (The parson seemed to hesitate.) How much? spit it out! Don't be afeared. You did it like a book. Here's a V. Never mind change. Send for a hack, landlord, give us your bill. I've got her! Hail Columby!

The poor fellow seemed to be entirely unable to control his joy; and ten minutes afterward he was on his way to the Railway station with his wife, the happiest man out of jail, said the eye-witness who described the scene.

A Bad Fix.

Once on a time in the village of B———, in the State of Mass., lived a beauteous maiden of seventeen whom we will call Fanny L———, and George B———, was her accepted lover. The course of true love ran smooth, and in due process of time came the usual happy termination of their wooing, and the twain made one, by the benediction of the holy church.

They were married early one summer's morning, and the same day travelled cozily and happily together to New York as the first stage of their wedding tour. As a companion, a younger brother of the bride, a mischievous young rascal, accompanied them, and well it would have been for the happy pair, if they had trusted themselves to their own society, and left James at home to ornament dogs tails and snow ball the schoolmaster.

Well, the party arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. While George was dutifully attending to the comfort of his young wife, James, in the performance of his duties as groomsman, went to the office of the hotel to enter their names and select appropriate apartments. Pen in hand, a brilliant idea struck him, and in pursuance thereof, he entered their names on the register thus—

James L———.
Miss Fanny L———.
George B———.

Fanny retired early, being somewhat fatigued with travel. George smoked his cigar for an hour or two, and dreamed of—his bachelorhood, we suppose, and finally he requested to be shown to his apartments. An obsequious waiter came with candle in hand, and asked what number it was.

"With the lady who came with me," replied George.

The waiter smiled, hesitated, and then approached an exquisitely dressed clerk, who repeated the question.

"With the lady who arrived here with me," George answered again, blushing to the tips of his ears.

The clerk smiled, and shook his head as if in pity at the young man's ignorance.

"It won't do, sir, you have, mistaken the house, sir. Such things are not allowed here, sir."

"Won't do? Why; I only want to go to bed."

"That you may certainly do—in your own room, sir, but not in the lady's apartment, sir."

"The lady's apartment! Why, that lady is my wife."

The clerk bowed ironically. "All very fine, sir, but it wont go down, sir; here is the entry sir."

George looked at the register, and there was the entry, sure enough—"Miss Fanny L———, George B———."

He saw the whole secret at a glance; he protested and entreated—but it was no use. He called on James to witness his veracity, but James was nowhere to be found. The by-standers laughed, and the clerk was inexorable; and the poor fellow was forced to his solitary chamber, to pass his bridal night invoking blessings on the whole class of "respectable houses" and younger brothers.

How George justified his conduct to the disconsolate Fanny, this veritable history doth not state.

Jonathan and his Bride,

AT A FASHIONABLE HOTEL.

At one of our fashionable hotels, the other day, among the arrivals was one of the *genus* verdant—a regular not to be mistaken Jonathan—with eyes wide open at the novelties he met at every turn. He had brought with him his better half, a strapping, flaxen-haired lass, bedecked with a profusion of ribbons and cheap jewelry. They had evidently "come down to spend the honey moon," and Jonathan had no doubt "darned the expense."

The first morning after their arrival, the servant was thrown into hysterics by a verdant mistake. Jonathan's bell rang furiously, and he demanded to see the landlord. That functionary having made his appearance, he was hailed with—

"Heow air yeou—heow d'ye dew, old feller! Me and Patience find all right here—gives a feller a hilalutin feelin; but I say ole hoss, we want a wash-bowl and towel, to take off the dust coutside—then I'll come deown and take a little New England with yeou."

"Here are all the conveniences for washing, sir," said the landlord, stepping to a mahogany sink and raising the lid.

"Gosh, all Potomac!" exclaimed our Yankee, who'd ever thought of that 'are table's openin' on top that way."

Nothing further occurred until the hour for breakfast, when the verdant couple were seated at the table, and Jonathan having burnt his throat by drinking his coffee hot, and attempted to help himself to an omelet with his fingers, finally had his attention attracted to some fish balls, which are as everybody knows, fish and potatoes, minced together, rolled into balls, about as large as an ordinary sized apple, and cooked brown. Having procured the dish that contained them, by means of a servant, he helped himself and partner to one each, and grasping the precious morsel firmly in hand, Jonathan opening his capacious mouth took a bite from his; when suddenly disgorging the morsel, with an expression of much disappointment, he turned to his bride and exclaimed—

"I swow, Patience, these doughnuts are nothin' but codfish and taters!"

Dipping into the Gravy.

We were not long since much amused by a couple of Hoosier girls who came on board the steamer, at the little town of Mt. Vernon, Ind. They had evidently never been a thousand miles from home, and were making their first trip on a steamboat. The elder one was exceedingly talkative, and perfectly free and unconcerned, without regard to the many eyes that were scanning her movements. The other was of the opposite turn of mind, inclining to bashfulness. At dinner, our ladies were honored with a seat at the head of the table, and the elder one, with her usual independence, cut her bread into small pieces, and with her fork reached over and enrolled each mouthful in the nice dressing on a plate of beefsteak before her. The passengers preserved their gravity during the operation by dint of great effort. Perceiving that her sister was not very forward in helping herself, she turned round to her, and exclaimed, loud enough to be heard by half the table:—

"Sal, dip into the gravy; dad pays as much as any on 'em!"

This was followed by a general roar, in which the captain led off. The girls arrived at their place of destination before supper, and when they left the boat all hands gave three cheers for the girls of the Hoosier State.

The Marriage Fee.

The late Dr. Boynton was once disputing with a farmer about the ease with which a minister earned some money.

"Now," said the farmer, "when you are called on to marry a couple, you never expect a less sum than three dollars and you sometimes get ten dollars—this for a few minutes' service."

"Pooh!" replied the doctor, "I would agree to give you half of my very next marriage fee for a bushel of potatoes."

"Very well," said the farmer, "I'll take your offer and send you the potatoes."

A few days afterwards the doctor was called on to splice a loving couple at Ringtown, a place about five miles from where he lived. When the ceremony was over the bridegroom said to the worthy minister:

"Well, parson, I s'pose I must fork over something for your trouble. What do you say to taking one of the terrier pups? The best breed, I tell you, in the country. Shocking nice to have in the barn. Worth full five dollars—and I s'pose a figure 2 would do for the splice, eh?"

The doctor took the pup with joy. The joke was too good; he hastened to the farmer, saying:—

"Now, friend, here is my fee—how shall we divide it?"

The farmer relished the joke so well that he increased the potatoes to half-a-dozen bushels.

A CURE FOR LOVE.—Take twelve ounces of dislike, one pound of resolution, two ounces of the powder of Experience, a large sprig of Time, 14 drachms of quiet of dishonor, two quarts of the cooling of consideration, mix up together. Set them over the fire of love, sweeten them with the sugar of forgetfulness, skim them with the spoon of Melancholy, cork them with the cork of a sound conscience, and there let them remain. Instantly apply it to the bottom of your heart, and you will be perfectly restored to your senses again.

These things are to be had of the apothecary, at the house of understanding next door to reason, in prudent street, in the parish of Contentment.

CHILDREN PLAYING WITH A BEAR.—Mr. Atkinson heard the following story in his Siberian rambles:

"Two children, one four, and the other six years old, rambled away from their friends, who were haymaking. They had gone from one thicket to another gathering fruit, laughing and enjoying the fun. At last they came near a bear lying on the grass, and, without the slightest apprehension, went up to him. He looked at them steadily, without moving; at length they began playing with him, and mounted upon his back, to which he submitted with perfect good humor. In short, both seemed inclined to be pleased with each other; indeed the children were delighted with their new play-fellow. The parents, missing the truants, became alarmed, and followed on their tracks. They were not long in searching out the spot, when to their dismay, they beheld one child sitting on the bear's back, and the other feeding him with fruit! They called quickly, when the youngsters ran to their friends, and Bruin, apparently not liking the interruption, went away into the forest."

MAN AND WOMAN TARRED AND FEATHERED IN MICHIGAN.—One night last week, as we learn from the Lapeer (Mich.) *Republican*, a disgraceful outrage, was perpetrated in that place. It appears that a man and woman but recently arrived there, and keeping a saloon, were suspected of being rather loose in their habits. Consequently a party of disguised men repaired to the domicile of this miserable couple, and rapping at their door, were answered by the man of the house, who was immediately seized, and treated to a gratuitous ride upon a sharp-edged rail. While this was going on a part of the gang entered the house and dragged the woman from her bed into the street and exposed her to the gaze of the assembled rabble, hauled her through the mud, and applied a swab dipped in a mix[illegible] of tar and feathers, to her person. They were then [illegible]

New Advertisements.

Hard Times—D. Sutherland.
Canada Bank Bills—M. S. Corryell.
G. S. & H. R. R—J. L. Grant.
Notice—Geo. Shanks.
Apprentice Wanted—New Era Office.
Notice—M. S. Corryell.
Reduction of Tariff—J. L. Grant.
Line, Line—J. C. Fitzgerald.
New Cabinet and Upholstery Warehouse—J. Craig.
List of Letters—Aurora
List of Letters—Newmarket.
Notice—R. H. Smith.
Notice to Creditors—R. H. Smith
Committee Meeting—E. Jackson.

Moneys Received,

On subscriptions to *New Era* since last announcement.

Wm. Robinson 75cts; Phillip Bogart, Esq., $1:50cts; J. B. Bestwick 75cts; Thomas Burdon $1:50cts; Wm. Elmer 75cts; Joseph Hartman, Esq., $1:50cts; Isaac Tool $1:50cts; Wm. Foster $2; Thomas Foster, $2; Mary Kirkpatrick $1:50cts; J. Hodge & Son $1:50cts D. S. Willson, Esq., $1:50cts; Isaac Travis $1:50cts; Isaac Proctor, $1:50cts; Yonnell Penrose $1:50cts; Orlin Williams $2:25cts; D. W. McDougall $3:50cts; Amos Dean $1:50cts; Jos. Bond 20cts; D. W. Kennedy 37½cts; John Lundy 75cts; Jonathan Wildfifield $1:50cts.

Agents for the "New Era"

Aurora.—Messrs. Ashton & Machell.
Kettleby—Mr. S. Snider.
Layfettown.—Mr. J. J. Pearson.
Brownsville.—Messrs Manning & Walker.
Bondhead.—Mr. John Boddy.
Holland Landing—Mr. J. M. Raper.
King P. O.—Mr. John Hartman.
Eastville.—Mr. J. Quibell.

☞ Agents will be appointed in other place as soon as proper persons can be selected.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday February 26, 1858.

To Friends and Patrons.

Agreeably to promise, we again issue the *Era* this week. Although Mr. Jackson's health, during the past two weeks, has improved,—he has not sufficiently recovered to take any part in the oversight of his business. He believes, however, the constant and assiduous care of Dr. Ford, his Medical Adviser, under Providence, will shortly effect perfect restoration to health.

Prohibition.

We would like to enquire of the friends of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, whether they intend to bring this important question under the notice of Parliament, during the next Session? At a time of general distress, much of the destitution arising from habits of inebriety, when the suffering poor have to be supported, especially in the chief cities and towns, by the generosity of the philanthropic, it is but reasonable to suppose, that nine-tenths of the inhabitants of united Canada, would sign a petition for the total interdiction of the pernicious traffic. Such a memorial exceeding in importance, if not magnitude, the famous petition for the abolition of the Corn Laws of Great Britain would convince the Legislature, that the Country is prepared to sustain the measure and in case of an appeal to the Constituencies on the question to return its supporters triumphantly. One thing is certain, Prohibition will never be carried without the *tris a tergo* of public opinion. During last Parliament, the question was allowed to remain in a state of torpor so profound, that the votaries of the thirsty deity, concluded vitality extinct and now celebrate the apparent triumph of Bacchus with one uninterrupted mandlin jubilee. It is true, that Felton made a spasmodic effort to reanimate the question, but forms the fact, that he had once proved a traitor, or from the partial nature of the remedy proposed, and most likely both, no one came to his aid, and the subject remains in *statu quo*

In proposing a prohibitory Law, it is necessary to view the question in all its bearings. Would its operation be equally beneficial to all classes and professions? Would it be right and just to pass a law, that would ultimately annihilate callings now apparently in every respect highly useful and honorable? We say unhesitatingly, that legislation should be for the general good and not for a class.

The professions of Law, and Medicine would "grow small and beautifully less," were the passions of mankind unstimulated by alcohol, and the constitution uncontaminated with strong drink. No men in their sober senses would ever submit to be shorn of a golden fleece, by the instrument of the Law, nor necessitated to swallow pills and potions; if the physical laws of living were not violated by taking into the system incompatible with health.

The universal adoption of the Divine Law, "Do unto others as you would wish them to do to you," would abrogate the necessity of all human enactment for the moral government of mankind. The great obstacle, however, in the way of carrying out this infallable rule of right, is the debasing, madenning influence of excessive imbibition. We have only to look over the lists of criminal cases, to be convinced that all originate in the phrenzied brain of the inebriate, or that of his offspring. We are aware that an attempt to revive the old adage that the iniquities of the parents descend to succeeding generations, will meet with opposition, but nevertheless the doctrine is incontrovertibly true. It is utterly impossible for a drunkard whose mental and physical energies are greatly impaired, if not wholly destroyed, to impart vigor of constitution and mind to the germ of a new being—hence the fearful increase of hereditary diseases, and vitiated appetites. History shows plainly, that longevity is very much abridged and our own observation makes us sensible that hereditary disease is spreading over the world, with a rapidity that will soon if not arrested, encircle in its fatal embrace the whole of the human race. It would in fact, now be as difficult to find a family clear from the taint, as it was for the ancient Monarch to find a person who had never mourned. If alcohol is the principal cause of the degeneracy, which is admitted by every eminent philanthropist, what a noble field for the philanthropist and Christian Statesman. The abolition of Slavery and Representation by Population, would sink into insignificance when compared with this moral regeneration of the whole human family.

That class which has been opposed to our Main Law from interest is the very class to be made benefitted. Distillers and venders of intoxicating beverages, have generally been placed in a false position when discussing the question. They have been held up to the world as the most abandoned, and basest characters of their species—the very recruiting officers of the Black Prince—ready to commit any crime for the gratification of avarice. Now so far from this picture being drawn from life, it is but the reflection of the effects of the traffic. As a general rule, tavern keepers are recruited from our best families, and their capacity for business of the very highest order. The tavern is the "traveller's home", and it would be a very low estimate of human discernment, to suppose that travellers would call a second time at a place, where they had not been well used. To draw and retain custom, the landlord must be courteous, obliging and generous—yes, most emphatically generous, and it is this very trait that ultimately proves his ruin. He must treat a friend as an old acquaintance and in obedience to etiquette receive his kind offices in return, until the folds, of the insiduous destroyer are coiled around his vitals, and he is lost. Were the principles of the Maine Law permanently established, the great business talents of this class would be employed in enterprizes for the advancement of their own interest and the general benefit of the community; and permanent wealth and honor would be the result.

The expense, to the State, to maintain law and order, and punish crime, in a community debased by drunkenness is so enormous that this consideration alone is a sufficient reason for the abolition of the traffic. Members of the Legislature need not be afraid of loosing their popularity by voting for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, for the late elections have been a pretty fair test in Upper Canada Liquor being a principal elements of corruption on the side of the Ministerialists.

The member for North York, is one of the pillars of the proposed Law, and we venture to say that not one single vote was given against him on account of his adherance to this great humanizing principle; but on the contrary it drew around him the virtuous and the philantrophic, and secures him the respect, and esteem of the whole Province. The member for East York had voted for the Maine Law, and is well known to be still an uncompromising supporter of the measure, and the contest during the election was in a great measure between drunkenness and sobriety—the two candidates being a fair representation of Bacchus, and anti Bacchus—in a Riding too, where the old political parties are very nearly balanced. Many of the respectable tavern keepers, to their honor be it said voted, for the Maine Law Candidate in spite of all the persuasion and denunciation of Bacchus. Not one single supporter of a Prohibitory Law has been defeated at the Polls, in any of the Constituencies of Upper Canada, but some not re-elected to the last Parliament have been triumphantly returned to this. Let the Members do their duty, and put it out of the power of the Corruptionists of using this infernal engine at the next election for the submersion of the franchise, and they will receive the gratitude of the Nation. We have simply touched upon the question, but we intend, in subsequent issues to discuss it politically, physically, and pathologically, in the meantime let, the the Temperance Organizations remember ☞ "there is a good time coming" and be up and doing, and let the friends of the Law send in their communications, and give a helping hand.

Whitchurch Council.

Pursuant to adjournment the above Council met at Sangster's Inn, Stouffville, on Monday the 15th inst.

Members all present—the Reeve in the chair.

A communication was read from the Minister of Agriculture desiring information on the subject of Immigration; as to the class it would be most desirable to encourage, and how many would be likely to find employment in the municipality. After some discussion it was agreed to fill the blank for Farm labourers with fifty, and for female servants with one hundred, and as many capitalists as choose to come, &c.

A Petition from Mr. Seth Ashton and seven others desiring certain alterations in Road Divisions, No. 5 and 6 in the 3rd con.

A Petition from Joseph Ferres and 25 others, desiring aid to make plank side walk in Stouffville; said petition was deferred to next meeting.

Applications with the names of sureties for Tavern License by Messrs. Wm. Christison, Charles Brelsford, J. W. Kirsopp, John Sharen, Joshua Miller, Alex. Sangster, Joseph Ferres, Frederick Johnson, James Hill, junr., and John Yake.

Also an application from Thomas Lewis for an extension of time for the removal of timber purchased on Road allowance between Lot 15 and 16, in the 5th con.

When on motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Mackleis, the time for the removal of said timber was extended until the first day of April, 1859, on the condition that it should not interfere with any improvements to be made in said Road allowance.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, the Deputy Reeve was authorized to ascertain on what terms Adam Baker and David Dillenbough, two infirm paupers now supported by the township, can be supported at the Toronto House of Industry, and if the offer recently made to accept them for the sum of $150, per year, be still open, that he agree to the same, and attend to forwarding them at his earliest convenience.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, the Treasurer was authorized to pay to the order of Mr. Hartman the sum of forty dollars, appropriated to improvement of Road allowance between Lots 10 and 11 in the 2nd con.

The Treasurer was instructed to collect the sum of eleven dollars and sixty-six cents, from Mr. Fred. Sanger in lieu of five months Tavern License. And also, from Mr. John Yake, the sum of thirteen dollars and thirty-three cents for four months' Tavern License ending with this month.

Messrs. P. Davis, Richard Barnes, and Jared Lloyd were appointed Inspectors of Houses of Public Entertainment. And on motion of Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Jones, Mr. Richard Knill was accepted as surety for Mr. John P. Davis; Mr. John White for Mr. Richard Barnes; Mr. J. G. Friel for Mr. Jared Lloyd.

On motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Taylor, Mr. Mackleis was authorized to sell the timber on the 7th con. Road allowance between Lots 15 and 21.

On motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, the Treasurer was instructed to take action forthwith to collect the amount due this municipality from the Collector for the past year.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, the following named persons were accepted as sureties; that is to say:—

For Wm. Christison—Wm. Morley and John Hughes.

For Chas. Brelsford—Wm. Morley and James Lloyd.

For J. W. Kirsopp—Wm. Kirsopp and E. S. Wheeler.

For John Sharen—James Sibler and John Bestwick.

For Joshua Miller—Wm. Musselman and Daniel Fockler.

For Alexander Sangster—J. M. Patterson and J. A. Sangster.

For Joseph Ferres—John Jerman and T. Shaw.

For Frederick Johnson—Jeremiah Brown and Conrod Connor.

For James Hill, junr.—Wm. Musselman and John Pyper, senr.

For John Yake—J. R. Brown and Lymas Conner.

A By-Law was passed making certain alterations in Road Divisions Nos. 5 and 6 in the 3rd con.

Also, a By-Law to further define the duties of Inspectors of Houses of public entertainment, of which the following is an abstract:—

Firstly. In addition to the duties, powers, and liabilities heretofore prescribed by any By-Law, they shall in the name of this municipality, and by their name of office *prosecute* every person guilty of selling intoxicating liquors without a License therefor, or contrary to any *By-Law* or *Statute*.

Secondly. To employ all lawful means to enforce the regulations prescribed for the observance of Innkeepers; and to prosecute all offenders against the same.

Thirdly. To not grant a certificate to any applicant for a License who shall have within twelve months next preceding his application *been twice* convicted of any offences against any of the Laws or regulations as aforesaid.

Fourthly. To make a return in detail of the names and offences of all the persons against whom they shall take legal proceedings—stating the result, and deposit with the Township Clerk, on, or before the first day of January next after their appointment.

Fifthly. Any one number of the board to be competent to take proceedings against any person guilty of selling without *License*.

Sixthly. Any two members may commence proceedings against any Innkeeper for any violation of the regulations prescribed for his observance.

Seventhly. To be entitled to receive one dollar and fifty cents per day, for every day, necessarily employed in the discharge of his duty; except in the case of a transfer of License in which case the applicant to pay the Inspectors their fees.

Eighthly. For refusal (after having been lawfully required) to perform any of the duties liable upon conviction to a fine of from one to twenty dollars, to go into the funds of the Township.

The Council adjourned to meet at the call of the Reeve at Brelsford's Inn, Aurora.—*Communicated.*

Correspondence.

☞ We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper, to lay before your readers an account of the Sabbath and Monday evening Services in the Wesleyan Church for the purpose of helping the Trustees to liquidate the debt due on the building.

The Sabbath Services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson. In the morning he chose for his text the 13th and 14th verses of the 145th Psalm. In the evening the Dr. preached from part of the 4th verse of the 3rd Chapter of Colossians. The congregation at night was very much larger than in the morning.

It is scarcely necessary to inform your readers that the Rev. gentleman elucidated both subjects which he brought before the congregation with his usual ability.

On Monday evening the ladies got up a most excellent tea in the style that has always elicited praise from the gentlemen.

After all had partaken of refreshments our esteemed friend Dr Hunter was called to occupy the Chair.

In his opening remarks the Chairman said that he was happy to meet so many of his old freinds and neighbors. He then referred to the History of the Church which, he had no doubt, had, like many others of a similar character, two histories, one ancient, the other modern. About its ancient history the chairman did not know anything, but he remembered it 16 years ago—it then stood where it now stands; it was then destitute of all comeliness or beauty, and presented a care worn and delapidated appearance. Matters went on gradually getting worse until the time of the building of the Northern Railway, when the Society determined to make an effort to remove the eye-sore. The Trustees expended nearly £75 in repairs on the outside of the building. By the liberality of the friends of the Society and by the proceeds from tea-meetings and the co-operation of the ladies they were enabled to pay off the debt then incurred.

Encouraged with former success the Trustees have since completed the contemplated repairs and so thoroughly that these seek that the building could not now be recognized. He thought that those present would agree with him it was now a credit to the Society as well as honor to the village. As these improvements could not be made without the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, he regretted to say there still remained a debt of 300 dollars who now due. Our sources of revenue we expect to receive from contributions, collections and Tea-meetings. The ladies had already borne a considerable share of the burden. The Chairman in a highly and really deserved complimentary manner, spoke of the labors of the ladies who had taken so active a part in the getting up of the bazaars and the tea, and then Sir, as only Irishman or their descendents can well do, launched out in praise of the sex generally.

He closed by remarking that as we had two years to raise the money now due on the building, he had no doubt but that with the hearty co-operation of all we would be able to meet our engagements.

The Chairman then introduced the Rev. Mr. McFadden Sup't. of the Circuit.

The Rev. gentleman excused himself from making a long speech, as there were several strangers present, and after a few remarks pertinent to the occasion took his seat.

The Choir was then called on, after which the Chairman introduced the Rev. Mr. Baker, Congregational Minister.

It is not possible to give your readers a just idea of the speech delivered by the Rev. gentleman, it should have been listened to, to have been properly appreciated.

It was one of those thoroughly national speeches, which warm the heart of every lover of Great Britain; and her time honoured liberty institutions, it was as broad as our own fair Canada from Gaspe to Sandwich, and in its extent took in the Hudson's Bay territory, on the north, and Vancouver's island on the west. The Rev. gentleman showed that at no future day, Canada with the north and west annexed, with the noble valley of the Saskatchewan filled up, with the island already mentioned, peopled by British freeman, with the contemplated Railway from Hudson's Bay territory through the Rocky Mountains to Vancouver's island would become one great and mighty nation; and that as always has been the case the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary would be one of the first to carry the word of eternal life to those far distant regions.

The Chairman next introduced Mr. Roby, from the United States, who in a very facetious manner alluded to some remarks which had fallen from one of the previous speakers, mentioned among other things, the landing of the Pilgrim fathers, and spoke of the genius of the Saxon race, their indomitable perseverance and untiring energy—gave a synopsis of Methodism in the United States of America—stated that the number of members was not less than 1,700,000.

The Chairman next called on Dr. Beatley, who in a short speech showed the progress of Canada during the last few years.

The next speaker called on, was the Rev. Mr. Aylesworth, M. D., of Bradford, who followed the course marked out by Mr. Baker, looking at the spread of the gospel over the vast portion of territory which would some day, not far distant, belong by right to Canada. The Rev. gentleman was very happy in some of his remarks, and was received with much applause.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell was the last speaker on the occasion and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, he was listened to with marked attention while he traversed the fields of classic Greece and Rome.

After a very beautiful piece by the Choir called "Good night, good night," and votes of thanks to the Speakers and Chairman, the assembly broke up highly delighted with the evening's enjoyment.

N.

Newmarket, Feb. 25th, 1858.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Baltic.

New York, Feb. 19.

The *Baltic*, which left Liverpool on the 3rd inst., arrived at Sandy Hook last evening.

The *Africa* arrived out at Liverpool at 11 30 p. m. on Saturday 30th of January.

The steamship *Leviathan* was successfully floated in on the Thames, on Sunday the 31st of January. Arrangements had been perfected to complete the launch the day previous, but the prevalence of the heavy gale rendered a postponement imperative, and as Sunday proved most auspicious, it was determined to proceed with the operation rather than encounter risks which further delay would have entailed.

The final floating of the great ship was effected with perfect ease, and no accident of any kind occurred, although the river was literally covered with boats full of people and timbers forming cradles, which had been kept down by the weight of the vessel, ascended with great force some 20 or 30 feet above the surface of the water. The scene was a brilliant one, and the enthusiasm of the multitudes who witnessed the launch, was manifested in loud and continued cheering. The *Leviathan* was towed by four powerful tug-boats to her moorings opposite Deptford, where she will remain until her internal arrangements are completed.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia left England on the 2nd inst. They proceeded from London by railroad to Gravesend, where they embarked in the Royal yacht under a salute from Tilbury Fort, and the squadron in attendance, and amidst enthusiastic cheers of the assembled crowds in the city of London and all along the route. There was a perfect ovation to the young couple.

General Ashburnham who was appointed to the command of the British forces in China, but was transferred to India, had suddenly returned to England without leave, because, as it is said, only a command in the Punjaub was suggested to him, which did not answer his expectations.

The Morning *Advertiser* reiterates the rumor that Mr. Vernon Smith is to be raised to the Peerage.

A frightful colliery explosion had occurred at a pit near Ashton under Lyne. About 100 men were in the pit at the time. It was feared many of them were killed. At latest dates about 40 had been taken out alive, some more or less injured, and 2 dead.

A large reform meeting was held at Birmingham on the 2nd of Feb., and resolutions were adopted declaring that no measure of reform would be completed without household suffrage, and the ballot. Chartist's amendments for universal suffrage were defeated by a large majority.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, under date Jan. 29th, writes, that a very numerous and highly respectable meeting of Americans was held that afternoon in Hotel Du Louvre, to express their sentiments on the recent atrocious attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French.

It is said that five great directions of police are to be created. Each Director General is to be under the orders of the Minister of the Interior. The names of marshals to have command of the new military divisions received by the *Niagara* were incorrect. According to most reliable authority, commanders will be Marshals Baraguy D'Hilliers, Canrobert, Bosquet, Magnan, and Castellane; while Pelissier will have supreme control over all with the title of Marshal General.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, reports that the improvement which was beginning to be observed in the general trade of the country had been checked by recent news in regard to the restrictive measures proposed by Government, and the violent language employed in the military addresses to the Emperor.

Wheat and flour had advanced in price in almost all the markets in France.

An engineer named Dutens is said to have invented an apparatus which is destined to effect a complete revolution in the construction of locomotives, and to save 50 per cent in the amount of combustibles at present consumed.

The project for a submarine tunnel between France and England had been submitted to an official commission named by the minister of Public Works.

Letters from Paris mention the failure of Mr. James O'Dier, one of the oldest and most respectable banking firms of that city. Liabilities estimated at 6,000,000. Hopes were entertained of a resumption.

A steady improvement in the Lyons silk market is reported, under the influence of orders for the European spring trade.

The London *Times* is requested by General Changernier to state that as the decree which exiled several French Generals has not been repealed, it is not his intention at present to return to France.

In Paris on the 1st, the project of a new law was read in the Legislative Chamber, empowering the Executive to remove from Paris all persons who may attempt to disturb public tranquility.

A bill was also moved for the constitution of a Council of Regency; the Empress is to be Regent of Right; she failing, two French Princes in order of primogeniture. The members of regency to be two French Princes in their own right, Cardinal Morlot, Marshal Pelissier, Count Persigny, M. Fould, and the Presidents of the Senate, Corps legislative, and Council of State.

A telegram from Paris of the 2nd inst., says, there is no doubt that the Emperor will modify some of the most stringent clauses of the Repression Bill.

The papers discovered by the English police at Pierri's house at Birmingham, are now in the hand of the authorities at Paris, but it is not known whether they have led to any further disclosures.

Orsini and Pierri confess all that is imputed to them. Their murderous designs, it appears, were not confined to the Emperor. Other sovereigns were to be included in the assassination, and especially the Pope, the King of Naples, and King of Sardinia.

Paris, Tuesday.—The *Moniteur* publishes letters patent, nominating the Empress Regent in case any calamity befalling the Emperor before the Prince Imperial attains his majority.

HOLLAND.

The Bank of Holland had reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

HANOVER.

Mr. Charles Hostman, Hanover banker, had failed and committed suicide.

INDIA.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts that news from Punjaub are unfavorable. The Sikhs were not easy and the Afghans threaten the northern frontier.

AUSTRALIA.

Trade throughout the country very dull; confined to merely actual requirement.

London.—Messrs Jas. Cousens & Sons, tea merchants, had suspended payment.

Failures was also announced of four or five houses in Dublin, including that of Arthur McKenna & Sons, timber merchants.

Gold continues to flow into the Bank of England, and the bullion reserve was expected soon to reach a point greater than ever before known. Funds were firm, and Consols closed on 3d at 95¾.

The *Daily News* thinks that gold will soon be again exported to the continent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs very depressed, and flour neglected. Prices nominal—much reduced rates asked, without bringing forward purchasers.—Philadelphia and Baltimore 23s a 23s 6d; Ohio 25s; Western 21s a 23s. Wheat nothing doing and quite nominal—Red 6s 9d a 6s for Western, white 7s a 7s 6d.

Indian corn quiet but unchanged; for mixed and yellow, small sales at 33s a 34s; white more plentiful and rather easier, sales 33s.

Provision Market, Pork slow of sale, lard quiet at 52s for good.

Ashes, pots, rather easier, sales at 32s. Pearls quite.

Sugar in good demand, steady prices.

London corn market dull, and wheat heavy at 2s delivered.

Tea quiet and unchanged.

Arrival of the Africa.

New York, Feb. 22.

The *Africa*, from Liverpool, Saturday, the 6th instant, arrived on Sunday morning, the 21st instant.

In latitude 47.4, long. 36, she exchanged signals with the Hamburg ship *Andoring Decienda*, bound east; and on the 19th, at 3.30 p. m., she exchangeil signals with the steamship *City of Baltimore*, bound east.

The British Parliament re-assembled on the 4th February.

In the House of Lords a bill for amendment of the law of libel was read a first time. One of the clauses gives a defence to all actions for faithful accounts of public meetings.

Earl Grey gave notice of his intention to present a petition from the East India Company, against any alteration in their constitution, and Lord Panmure gave notice of a vote of thanks to the army and navy, for their operations in India. A general debate then took place, in the course of which Lord Derby, after referring to the still threatening state of affairs in India, spoke at some length upon the recent attempt on the life of Napoleon, and hoped the Government would take early steps for disabusing the minds of the French people as to refugees in England.

Lord Panmure said that recruiting was progressing very favourably, and that troops were sent to India at the rate of one thousand men a month. Also, that instructions have been sent to the Colonies authorizing the enlistments of all British born subjects who might volunteer.

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston gave notice of his intention to move a vote of thanks to the army in India; and also that it was his intention, on the 8th, to ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracies to commit murder. This is the measure to meet the refugee question.

A motion for a special committee to inquire into the transmission of troops to India was agreed to.

A congratulatory address to the Queen, on the marriage of the Princess Royal, was voted unanimously.

A bill was read a first time for abolishing imprisonment for debt, &c.

A resolution was adopted conferring a pension of £1000 a year each on the widow of the late Sir H. Havelock and the present Baronet.

After some discussion, leave was given to bring in a bill to allow the East India Company to raise money in England on debentures. The power to continue in force until the end of the session of 1859, and the amount to be restricted to ten millions pounds.

Lord Palmerston gave notice that on the 12th inst., he would move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the government of India.

The Paris *Pays* of the 5th inst., gives some clue to the operations in China. As it is likely that Yeh may conceal the fall of Canton from the Emperor, Admiral Seymour proposes, in case of its capture, producing an effect on the stubborn viceroy, to take Tolensing, a short distance from Pekin, which draws all its provisions from it. Thus, the Brother of the Sun could no longer plead ignorance of what the outer barbarians are doing.

It appears probable that Prussia will have to range herself with France and England in operations to reduce the Chinese to civilized usages. Prussia is bound by treaty to protect ships under the Oldenburg flag to some extent, as well as those under our own.

An American vessel has been wrecked on the coast of China, and the crew plundered and killed.

The Oldenburg Government have just called on Prussia to carry out the treaty, and demand reparation from the barbarians.

Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia landed at Antwerp on the 3rd inst., and reached Cologne on the following day. They were received with enthusiasm at all points.

The Bank of Prussia had reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

A suspension of some magnitude is reported at Cologne; name not mentioned.

The money market continues easier.

The Bank of England further reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent. This announcement caused a slight rise in the funds.

It was said that the city of Paris was about to raise a loan for a sum equal to 20 millions dollars.

Subscriptions were invited for £2,164,000 at 6 per cent, debentures of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and the whole amount was taken during the day at 97.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a decree which invests Prince Jerome Napoleon, uncle of the Emperor, with the right of attending the meeting of the Council of State) and presiding over the same in the absence of the Emperor.

Feruk Khan, the Persian Ambassador, has ordered from a Paris manufacturer an apparatus necessary for establishing an electric telegraph in Persia.

After a succession of actions which lasted from the 7th to 14th of Dec., Schamyl was obliged to defer to the desire of the whole population of the great Tcherche, and give in his submit to Russia.

The Viceroy of Egypt has, it appears, positively discarded in a very decided and tangible way, *le projet magnifique* of M. Bessere, so that the ingenious projectors of the Suez ship canal must henceforth trust to their own sources to make the desert bloom like a garden.

(Egypt is at length fully awakened to the conviction that his own railway connecting this fine natural port of Alexandria with Suez, and the port of Akaka, in the Gulf of Suez, is a far more magnificent project.

Weather very cold in France and Prussia.

London, Friday, Feb. 5th.

Money very abundant. The Bank of England yesterday reduced their medium rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

The Latest.

Liverpool, six p. m.

Consols closed at 95¾ to 95⅞ for money; 96 to 96¼ for account.

Corn market continues very dull, and prices of wheat are again 1s to 1s 2d per quarter lower. Indian corn in very limited request and easier to buyers. We quote wheat 5s 9d a 6s; for western 7s to 7s 2d; for choice southern white 7s to 7s 6d. Up to 7s 9d for retail, best samples, per 70 lbs. Flour—Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s 6d to 23s; extra Ohio 25s; Pork American difficult of sale. Lard very dull.

Richardson, Spence & Co., report Lead quiet very dull. Wheat—some little enquiry for red under 6s per 70 lbs, but transpiring in little business. Flour full & stable. Indian corn very slow. Provisions without change.

London, Saturday, Noon.—Consols weaker; 95⅞ a 96 for money, and 96 a 96⅛ for account.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

New York, Feb. 22.

The Havanna correspondence of the *Times* says that the difficulties between Spain and Mexico have been peacably adjusted. The Spanish fleet is under orders for home.

Information Wanted.—James Leach, of the Township of Murray is now in jail at Cobourg, for the supposed murder of sister Fanny. Some six years ago, said Fanny happened to be in a delicate situation, and all of a sudden was missing, though not until heavy threats were made against the life of the unfortunate girl. The neighbors at the same time entertaining fears that something unfair had been committed against her, but still entertained hopes that if Miss Leach was living, some tidings of her whereabouts would be given; but, alas! none whatever to the present day, and the said Jas. Leach was called to stand his trial, he having sold that his sister left and went up the country. Any person or persons who would give information concerning Fanny Leach aforesaid whether living or dead, to the Postmaster of Frankford, will be thankfully received by the inhabitants of the neighborhood of the said Leach, so that the ends of justice may be obtained.—*Brighton Weekly Flag.*

Serious Accident.—Last Monday a serious accident occurred on the Northern Railroad, between Sutnidale and Nottawasaga Stations. One of the brakesmen of the freight train, named Magrath, while walking on the cars accidently slipped and fell between the two hindmost cars. The hind car went over him, crushing his right arm and left leg, and bruising his body. The train had passed off to Nottawasaga Station before Magrath was missed, when it was immediately backed to search for him. He was found about three miles from the Station, lying between the rails, and was brought on to this place, where Drs. Francis and Stephen, rendered him every assistance.—*Collingwood Journal.*

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

Portland, Feb. 23, 4 p. m.

The screw steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 20th instant, arrived at Portland at 1 p. m., with 71 passengers. She was detained twelve hours off Cape Race by ice.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 8th instant, in the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst asked whether any communication had passed between the British and French Governments respecting certain insulting paragraphs which appeared in the *Moniteur*. He considered that the French Government, by authorizing the publication of those insults, had taken the responsibility.

Earl Granville said that a note had been received from Count Walewski, in which explanations were given of the publication of certain addresses, and in which the regret of the Emperor was expressed at the appearance of anything offensive to the English nation.

A vote of thanks to the army in India was agreed to, after some objections made to Lord Canning the Governor General being included in the vote.

In the House of Commons a vote of thanks to the army in India was carried, after some exceptions being taken, as in the Upper House.

Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracy to murder by making it felony.

Mr. Baring presented the East India Company's petition against any alteration in the government of India.

The London *Morning Post* says that one of the principals in the late attempt on Napoleon, is an Englishman, named Thomas Allsopp, ex-member of the Stock Exchange.

Election riots had taken place in Limerick. Many persons were seriously injured, and the military were called out to restore order.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes an official notification of the blockade of Canton River by the French fleet.

Some difficulty has arisen between the French Government and the Swiss Confederation, on the subject of refugees. The Swiss are said not to be disposed to confine refugees in the interior.

The Bank of France reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent.

France would act on a larger scale against the Chinese.

PRUSSIA.

Prince and Princess Frederick William made their public entry into Berlin on the 8th. Their reception was enthusiastic, and the display very fine. The King of Prussia expected to proceed to Cannes, in France, for the benefit of his health.

SPAIN.

The Spanish authorities had discovered a new revolutionary plot at Madrid. Incendiary proclamations, arms, and ammunition had been seized in a house in close proximity to the palace.

INDIA.

The *Hindostan* arrived at Suez on the 4th instant. She brings dates from Calcutta to the 9th of January, Canton to the 29th December, and Bombay to the 13th of January.

Sir Colin Campbell had taken possession of Furuckabad, which was abandoned by the enemy on the 2nd of January, and Goorchuporo was taken on the 6th of January by the forces, under Meanraslji Jung Bahador. Seven guns were taken, and 200 of the enemy killed. Our loss was only two Goorkahs killed and seven wounded.

The intelligence is generally of a cheering character. The direct roads between Delhi and Cawnpore are now open. General Outram's forces, four thousand strong, continued safely posted at the Alumbagh. The peasantry were bringing supplies into the camp. A bill has been introduced for uniting the Meerut and Delhi divisions to the Punjaub. The Lieutenant Governorship is to be given to Sir John Lawrence.

CHINA.

The forces landed at Canton on the 28th December, were 4,600 British and 9000 French.

On the 29th the walls were escaladed and the heights within the town were in our possession by 9 a. m. The advance within the city was but feebly contested; the damage in the town was but very small.

Captain Bate of Her Majesty's ship *Election* was killed.

The following despatch is from the *Times*:—

"Bombardment of Canton commenced at daylight on the 28th of December, and was continued during the whole of the day and night. The assault on three divisions, two English and one French, was given at six o'clock, on the morning of the 29th. Gough's fort was taken at two o'clock and blown up. The Chinese continue their fire from the houses, but the troops were restrained from entering the city.

Calcutta, Jan'y 9th.

The Calcutta export markets were looking up. The import market was likewise firmer; prices of Teh had undergone considerable decline at Hong Kong, which had induced large settlements. Silk had declined 10 tael.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Cotton advanced one-eighth. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Provisions ditto. Money in more demand. Consols 95¾.

Died.

In Newmarket, on Monday the 8th inst., Mr. Henry Whitby Goode, eldest Son of Lieutenant S. Goode, R. N., after a long and painful illness, aged 27 years.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, Feb 26th, 1858.

Wheat, 70 cts. a 80 cts.
Spring Wheat, 55 cts. a 65 cts.
Flour, $3 a $3 75 cts.
Peas, 40 cts.
Oats, 25 cts.
Barley, 40 cents a 50 cts.
Pork, $4 a $5.
Butter, Tub, 13 cts; Roll 15 cts in trade.
Beef, $3½ a $4½, per 100 lbs., according to quality.
Potatoes, plenty 40 cts.
Eggs, 13 cts per dozen.
Cheese, prime, 12½ cts a 15 cts per lb.
Cord Wood, $1:75 cts for green; $2 for dry.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 25th 1858.

Wheat.—The demand for good shipping wheat has been as active as usual. Yesterday a few loads moved off at 95c a $1 (4s 9d a 5s.) Yet the greater bulk of 5,000 bushels were bought at the day previous.

Flour.—There is no change observable in the flour market. Quotations continue at $3 50 for superfine; $3 75 for Fancy, and $4 to $4 10 for Extra.

Barley comes on more freely. Sales are reported at 35 to 50 cts (1s 9d to 2s)—good barley selling at 46 to 50 cts (2s 3d to 2s 6d) per bushel.

Rye is not so dull, and moves more freely, at 60 cts (3s) per bushel of 60 lbs

Spring Wheat, except of strictly prime sample for seed, is not so much enquired for, and rates are hardly as high as last week. They are named now at 65 to 70 cts (3s 3d to 3s 6d) per bushel. For seed, 75 to 80 cts (3s 9d to 4s) has been realized.

Oats are without change. The demand is active but not in excess of the supply, and prices remain firm at 26 to 28 cts (1s 4d to 1s 6d) per bushel.

Peas are enquired for at 45 to 50 cts (2s 3d 2s 9d) per bushel. The supply is not large.

Pork.—The market for dressed hogs continues buoyant. Sales during the week have been effected at $5 to $5 75 per 100 lbs.

BUTTER.—Fresh is not plentiful, and choice lots readily command 20 to 22 cts (1s 6d to 1s 1d) per lb.

CHEESE is unchanged. American is readily sold at $9 to $11 per 100 lbs.

EGGS come in more freely, and prices are not so high, ranging from 15 to 16 cts (9d to 9½) per dozen.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, an Apprentice to the Printing Business.—Apply at this Office.

Newmarket, Feb. 25th, 1858.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

A MEETING of the Reform Vigilence Committee will be held at the Committee Rooms, Eagle Hotel, Newmarket, on Wednesday next, at 7 o'clock p. m., to transact business of importance. A full attendance is requested.

E. JACKSON, Secretary.

Newmarket, Feb. 25, 1858. 1w2

CANADA BANK BILLS AT 12½ Per Cent Premium!

THE Subscriber will pay at the rate of $1 12½ in *GOODS*, at his *STORE*, in Newmarket, for every dollar (*CANADA MONEY*) that is presented to him for exchange.

For Thirty Days from this Date.

M. S. CORRYELL.

Newmarket, Feb. 25th, 1858. 4w2

NOTICE!

TO all whom are indebted to the undersigned are requested to settle up before the Tenth day of MARCH, or otherwise they will be put into other hands to collect for him.

GEO. SHANKS.

King, Feb. 25th, 1858. *2w2

HARD TIMES.

THE Subscriber in tendering his sincere thanks, to his friends, and customers, for their patronage would beg to remind those indebted to him that in consequence of the *Pressure of the Times*, he is obliged to insist on prompt payment.

Parties therefore will confer a great favor by calling and paying up as far as possible, at once, as that will obviate the necessity of placing accounts and notes in suit to realise on to meet my own liabilities.

DONALD SUTHERLAND.

Newmarket, Feb. 25, 1858. 3w2

1858. 1858.

O. S. & H. R. R.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON *MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, TRAINS* will commence running as follows:

LEAVE TORONTO.	ARRIVE AT COLLINGWOOD.
7 55 A. M., Mail.	12 30 P. M., Mail.
4.00 P. M., Accom'n.	8.45 P. M., Accom'n.
LEAVE COLLINGWOOD.	ARRIVE AT TORONTO.
6.30 A. M., Accom'n.	10 55 A. M., Accom'n.
2.40 P. M., Mail.	7.15 P. M., Mail.

J. LEWIS GRANT, Superintendent.

Railroad Office, Bay Street, Toronto, Feb. 25th, 1857. tf-46

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *M. S. CORRYELL*, by Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same by CASH or NOTE. Cash preferred by all means.

All persons whose Notes are past due will please call and settle the same immediately or *Mr. HARD TIMES* will compell him to do the disagreeable.

Newmarket, Feb. 25th, 1858. 4w2

NOTICE TO CREDITORS!

TAKE NOTICE that *Mr. MOSES WILLSON* of Pine Orchard, in the County of York, Merchant, has this day assigned all his real and personal estate and effects, to the undersigned, in trust, for the benefit of such of his creditors who shall execute the same within four months from the date hereof—and that the said assignment now lies in the office of R. H. SMITH, Esq., in Newmarket, for execution.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, JOSHUA WILLSON, } Assignees.
R. H. SMITH,

Newmarket, February 1st, 1858. tf-2

NOTICE!

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *MOSES WILLSON* of PINE ORCHARD, Merchant, are requested to pay the same forthwith to *Mr. EDWARD JOHNSON*, at PINE ORCHARD, who alone is authorised to receive the amount and give acquittances for the same.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, JOSHUA WILLSON, } Assignees.
R. H. SMITH,

Newmarket, Feb. 26, 1858. tf-2

New Cabinet and Upholstery WAREHOUSE!

JAMES CRAIG respectfully announces to the inhabitants of this place and surrounding country, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by *Mr. JOSEPH BOSFORD*,

Main St. Newmarket,

And purchased the whole of his Stock, which will now be sold at prices to suit the times. J. C. is now manufacturing all kinds of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of the latest Styles and Patterns, such as Drawing and Dining Room Chairs, Parlor and Easy Chairs, Couches, Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Glass Cupboards, Bureaus, Centre and Dressing Tables, Breakfast Tables, Washstands, Patent and Fancy Bedsteads, &c., &c.

Fancy Turning Executed on the Shortest Notice!

J. C. having been for several years in the employ of Messrs. *JACQUES & HAY*, of Toronto, and as every article manufactured is under his own personal inspection, he has every confidence that his work will give entire satisfaction.

J. C. would invite the Ladies of Newmarket and vicinity, wishing Fancy Needle Work Made up such as Fire Screens, Ottomans, Devotional Chairs, &c., to give him a call.

All Work Warranted!

FUNERALS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE!

Newmarket, Feb'y 22nd, 1858. tf-2

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, on Feb'y. 1st, 1858.

Alleyn I. P.	Mallay Charles
Arthurs Fredrick	Marshall & Siale
Attre's Henry	Melle E.
Brant Abram	McCoy John
Brown John	Munn Ann
Burch James	Moore Elijah
Clefer Edward	Nealens Thomas
Clark Mary	Petch I. G.
Coutts William	Playter Aaron
Flung Rudolw	Quinn Thomas
Falkoned John	Rush Benjamin 2
Hartop Mr. 2	Rumpey Thomas
Hodge John	Roldway Matilda
Hardy James	Smith & Edwards
Hollingshead J. I.	School Section No. 3
Hannan Charles	Sylvester Samuel
Johnston Robert	Scott Isaac 2
Kolm Miss Minie	Scott Elizabeth
McDonald G. O.	Spence George I.
Murphey Charles	Welton Samuel.

C. DOAN, *Postmaster.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF.

O. S. & H. R. R.

A Meeting of the Board of Directors held Feb. 5, 1858, the following Order was passed, viz.

"That, in consequence of the low price of Grain, and in order to promote the sale of produce, a Discount of Twenty per cent, be allowed on all Grain and Flour Freight moving South on this Road, from Monday, 8th instant, until Saturday, the 13th of March next, both days inclusive."

In pursuance of the above, notice is hereby given to all interested parties.

J. LEWIS GRANT, Superintendent.

R. R. Office, Bay Street, Toronto, February 6, 1858. 3w1

LIME! LIME!

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally that he has constantly on hand, at

AURORA STATION,

A large supply of fresh burnt LIME, from the

Rock Dale Lime Works,

Which will be sold at prices to suit the times.—Also, an assortment of Cut Stone

Window Sills, Caps and Stove Pipe Stones.

J. C. FITZGERALD, Builder.

Aurora, Feb'y 18, 1858. tf-2

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office Feb'y. 1st, 1858.

Ambrose Esq. Chas.	Lake Patrick
Atkinson Mr.	Lyle Roger
Bales John	Miller E.
Buchanan Wm.	Moter Esq. R. G.
Beller Jacob	Munn William
Bradshaw Miss S. Jane	Moore H.
Coral Mr.	Meganore Thomas
Cuyler John S.	Mintern Henry
Cook Wm.	McKinlly Francis B.
Cain Patrick	Nights James K.
Canam B.	O'Kafe Mary
Dene Jacob	Porter Henry
Fry George	Prowser Elijah
Foster Miss Henretta	Press Nancy J.
Grainger John	Reid John
Graham George	Randle Edward
Graham Esq. Adam	Robson William
Griffin David	Reeder Samuel
Hunt Silas	Reed O. P.
Heaslop Thomas	Rogers Obadiah
Hood Isaac	Scott Pearson
Hodgin Ann	Sheppard Esq. John
Hanlin John	Story William
Henry Mr.	Stiles Peter
Henry Wm. F. A.	Simpson Thomas
Harold Miss E.	Turner J. B.
Hollingshead Wm.	Turen Anthony
Hunter Dr.	Wilson John
Johnson J.	Wooten Israel
	Whitehead Wm.

W. ROE, *Postmaster*

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

THE NEWMARKET

STEAM MILL

is again in operation. The sample of Flour is equal in quality to that made by former Mill. The construction of the present mill is such, as to warrant confidence and ensure success. The buildings are fire-proof in every part, and every precaution has been taken to prevent the possibility of fire by accident. In consideration of the loss experienced by the burning of the former mill, public patronage in the purchase of Wheat, as well as in Custom Work, is most respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received.

50,000 Bushels of Wheat Wanted!

IMMEDIATELY.

Or as much as we can get Cash to pay for.

O. FORD.

Newmarket, Feb. 4, 1858. tf-1

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH!

The Subscriber being desirous of clearing out his Stock of

WINTER DRY GOODS!

WILL ALLOW

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT,

On all Cash Purchases of

Flannels, Blankets, Shawls, Dress Goods, Boots and Shoes, Rubber Over Shoes, &c., &c. Call and examine.

JOHN BENTLEY.

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

February 4th, 1858.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

W. C. HUGHES begs to inform those who are afflicted with Cancers, Bronchocle or Thick Neck, and Salt Rheum, that he will warrant a cure of any of the above mentioned complaints. If the Medicine given by him does not have the desired effect after a fair trial, the money will be returned.

Aurora, January 28th, 1858. 6m52

TO

HOTEL KEEPERS & COUNTRY MERCHANTS

M. S. CORRYELL

IN thanking his Wholesale Customers for past favors, would further call their attention to his very Large Importations of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Groceries, &c.,

Just received, and of which, he will sell at much lower than usual prices.

Call and examine for yourselves and you will be well paid for your trouble.

No Charge for Examination.

Newmarket, Jan. 21, 1858. tf-51

WANTED!

A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER, to take Charge of a House and four Children. Liberal Wages will be paid. For further particulars apply at the *NEW ERA OFFICE.*

Newmarket, Jan. 21, 1858. tf-51

Saw Logs and Lumber!

THE subscriber's new *STEAM SAW MILL* now being in active operation, he is prepared to saw Logs for customers, either on shares or at a reasonable price per thousand.

O. FORD

Newmarket, Nov. 19, 1857. tf-42

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

CONSTANTLY on hand, a large supply of *FRESH OYSTERS*, in Can and Keg, at the Temperance Saloon—kept by,

MRS. A. M. HALL.

Newmarket, Nov. 25, 1857. tf-43

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the great part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depends upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted, and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health, we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is an Expectorant, and opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the outer outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in greater quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but becomes united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter though every vein and artery until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

CAUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit signed *A. B. Moore.* All genuine have the name of A. J. WHITE & Co. on each box. Also the *signature of A. J. White & Co* All others are spurious.

A. J. WHITE & CO., *Sole Proprietors.*
50 Leonard Street, New York.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village and hamlet throughout the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms.

Price 25 cents per box, five boxes sent on receipt of $1, postage paid.

January 27th, 1858. tf-52

DR. FLEMING, Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Maker,

MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.

CARRIAGES Trimmed, &c., in the Newest Style, and according to Order.

R. Fleming tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and increasing number of customers, for the liberal patronage since in business, and solicits a continuance. A choice assortment of all articles in his line of business constantly kept on hand, as he is determined to give his friends and customers who may favor him with their patronage, articles of the best quality and newest style and at a moderate rate of charges.

HIDES

And suitable Farm Produce taken in exchange for Work.

☞ All Orders and Repairing done on the shortest notice.

Newmarket, Jan. 15, 1858. 1y24

FRESH IMPORTATIONS!

Fall and Winter Trade, 1857-8.

THE Subscribers are in receipt of their Family Groceries, Fresh Stock of

Sugar and Sugar House Syrup,

Fine flavoured *TEAS*, Java *COFFEE*, &c.; Elephant, Linseed and Olive *OILS*, Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Paints, &c. &c., *from New York*,

100 Barrels new Salt, from Oswego, N. Y., direct.

Red, Blue and White, Twilled and Plain Flannels, Canton Flannels, Seamless Bags, Brown Sheeting, &c. &c., *from Boston direct.*

Broad Cloths, Cashmeres,

Wool Shawls, Mantles, Tweeds, Marines, Coburgs, Lustres, 8-4 Brown Sheetings, Bleached Goods, &c. &c *from Manchester.*

4-4 Medium and Heavy, all Wool.

CARPETS,

Rug—an excellent article, *from Kilmarnock—Scotland*

Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

As usual, Cash or Short Credit.

☞ N. B. All Accounts, in future, will be *Rendered and Collected* 1st March and 1st September in each year.

CHARLES DOAN, & CO., Sharon.

CHARLES DOAN, Aurora.

Aurora, Nov. 25th, 1857. 3m45

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE!

FOR Sale, an excellent second hand Cooking Stove. Terms—reasonable.

Apply at the *NEW ERA OFFICE.*

Newmarket, Nov. 12, 1857. tf-41

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Buffalo Medical Dispensary,

ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

Dyspepsia, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Old Ulcers, Scrofula Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Pimples Salt Rheum, Fistula, Piles, Liver, Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, &c., Canker, Sore Mouth, Asthma, Incipient, Consumption, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Syphilis, Seminal Weakness and the Infirmities of Youth and Maturity,

By Dr. Amos & Son,

Corner of Main and Quay Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED, GRATIS,

THE MEDICAL ADVISER

ON Nervous Debility, and the various forms of Premature Decay, both mental and physical, arising from youthful excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; remarks on the use of the Microscope, and the questionable treatment advocated by certain writers; followed by practical observation on Marriage, plain directions for the prevention and removal of certain disqualifications, rules for self-treatment, &c.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of general Debility, or more properly known as Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Lassitude, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Dimness of Vision, &c., &c., incapacitating the victim for business, or matrimony, rendering him misanthropical and suicidal in his propensities, is instantly arrested, and permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days by the use of this Instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

DR. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of this Instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the Instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful Instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed, and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES & QUICK CURES.

DR. AMOS & SON are the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduates of one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States. May be consulted from eight o'clock in the morning until nine at night in every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years' extensive and successful practice in London. The most inveterate cases of Venereal Diseases eradicated in eight or nine days, and cases of a slight nature in two or three days, at a moderate expense. The cure effected without confinement or hindrance from business; also, nodes, and pains in the bones and limbs, effectually eradicated.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

Letters for advice must contain a fee of $1.

☞ Patients wishing for Medicines will be charged according to the nature of their Complaint. Address

DR. AMOS & SON.

Office, Corner Main & Quay Streets, Buffalo, N. Y. Dec. 26, 1857. 1y-48

G. H. HUSBAND, SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD respectfully inform those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to avail themselves of his professional services, that he will be in attendance the first Monday and Tuesday of each Month at Aurora, Stouffville, Vivian, and Gormley, and Wednesday following at the Aurora Hotel, Aurora; on Thursday and Friday, at J. McClure's Hotel, Holland Landing; and the rest of the month at Thornhill Hotel Thornhill.

All Communications to be addressed to Thornhill Post Office.

References—(by permission) Rev. N. C. Gowan, Rev. R. Paintin, A. Buck, M. D., R. C., Eng., C. Kayser, M. D., F. Owen, M. D., J. Zimmerman, S. D.

Thornhill, Jan. 7th, 1858. 49-tf

PENITENTIARY

Boot and Shoe Establishment! 51, Yonge St., 4 Doors above King St., TORONTO.

James B. Carruth,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Wholesale and Retail, at

LOW PRICES,

Country purchasers would find it to their advantage to give this establishment a call before selecting elsewhere.

Toronto, Oct. 23, 1857. tf-42

Mill Privilege and Saw Mill, FOR SALE!

For Sale, a Saw Mill and first-rate site for GRIST MILL,

WITH 25 feet head and on a good stream. There are few better situations for a Grist Mill in Canada—the Mill at Aurora being the nearest on the South, with no mill to the East for many miles. The Saw Mill has 16½ feet head and the Sawyer says it will cut from 1000 to 1200 logs per year.

This property is beautifully situated on Lot No. 15, in the 3rd Con. of Whitchurch, and will be sold at a bargain. The Mill Site property covers an area of about 12 Acres.

For further particulars apply to Mr. E. Jackson Newmarket; Messrs. Armour & Machell, Aurora; or the undersigned on the premises; (if by letter postpaid,) at the Aurora P. O.

JARED LLOYD.

Whitchurch, Sept. 26, 1857. tf-36

ALMA TERRACE!

RENT REDUCED!

IN consequence of the tightness of the times we have reduced the rent of the dwellings in the *ALMA TERRACE* to $3 per month, apply to T. WINN, No. 6, on the premises, or to R. B. JOY, Esq., No. 117, Yonge Street, Toronto.

☞ N. B.—All back rents to remain the same as before.

December 15, 1857. tf-46

Situation Wanted!

In a Dry Goods and Grocery Store.

A YOUTH of out 18 years old, is in want of a Situation in the above line, has had several years experience, is willing to make himself generally useful, salary no object. Refer at once to Mr. Harkness, Merchant, Lloydtown.

Lloydtown, Dec. 30, 1857. tf-48

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE highest market price will be given for

50,000 Bushels of Wheat,

Delivered at the Pomona Mills.

JOHN BRUNSKILL.

Thornhill, Dec. 15, 1857. tf-46

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,

OF all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the *NEW ERA OFFICE.*

Newmarket June 9, 1858

REMOVAL, AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS,

M. S. CORRYELL

Has removed into those large and commodious Brick Buildings, lately erected by Alfred Boultbee, Esq.

M. S. C. in thanking his friends and patrons for past favors, would further call their attention to HIS VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS, AND WOODEN-WARES, WINES & LIQUORS,

&c., &c.,

Just received and of the best quality, all of which he will sell at exceedingly Low Prices.

His Stock consists in part, of		
Teas	Tobaccos, all kinds	Brandies in Bottle and Wood
Sugars	Cigars	Gin in Bottle or Wood
Rice	Herrings	Rum in Bottle or Wood
Raisins	Sardines	Port Wine do.
Currants	Lobsters	Sherry do.
Pot Barley	Salmon	Champaigne
Oat Meal	Hallibut	Scotch Whiskey
Starch	Liverpool Salt	Common and Toddy
Baking Powder	Table and Dairy Salt	Ale and Porter
Saleratus	Spices, all kinds	Stoughton Bitters
&c., &c.	&c., &c.,	&c., &c.

And in fact every discription of Family Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Wooden Wares, Wines and Liquors, &c., &c.

Call and examine for yourselves and you will be well paid for your trouble. No Charge for examination.

ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

Newmarket, January 21, 1858. tf-51

SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH!

J. G. PARKER, NEWMARKET,

WILL ALLOW A

Discount of Seven and a Half Per Cent,

ON ALL

CASH PURCHASES FROM 1 DOLLAR UPWARDS,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

As it is well known to the Public generally, that the whole of J. G. Parker's Stock is of the Best Quality, and marked at unusually Low Prices, this further Reduction of 7½ per cent will make them

REAL BARGAINS!

J. G. P. strongly recommends all who are troubled with Coughs, to try his

CELEBRATED MIXTURE,

Prepared by himself. Price 10s. per Bottle.

J. G. PARKER, Main Street, Newmarket.

Newmarket, January 14, 1858. tf-50

NEWMARKET

STOVE WAREHOUSE,

Opposite Mr. Botsford's Establishment.

G. MORTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of the latest patterns and best designed,

Cooking, Parlor, and Box Stoves.

Also, a selected assortment of Japanned Ware and Pressed Tinware,

Cistern Pumps and Lead Pipe.

Tin Roofing, Eave-Troughs, Baths, Cisterns, Water Closets, Filterers, and all kinds of Shelf Tin, Copper, Zinc and Lead manufactured to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞ Jobbing of every description promptly attended to. ☜

Purchasers would do well to call at the above Establishment before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Farm Produce taken in Trade. The first price given for all kinds of old metal.

Main Street, Newmarket, Aug. 6, 1857. tf-27

Pure Liquors and Rich Wines.

THE attention of Medical Men, Invalids and Connoisseurs is requested to the stock of—

Hennessey's Brandy,
Rich Old Port,
Holland's Gin,
Fine Toddy Whiskey,
Dublin Porter, &c., &c.

For Sale by the Subscriber.

JOHN BENTLEY.

Main Street, Newmarket, June 24, 1857. tf-21

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!!

THE Subscriber, in addition to the Stock of Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, &c., purchased from Mr. Cawthra, which he is selling at *greatly reduced prices*, is constantly receiving a

NEW STOCK,

purchased in the best markets, which he offers at a small advance.

JOHN BENTLEY.

Main St., Newmarket, June 25, 1857. tf-21

Whiskey! Whiskey! Whiskey!

DOMESTIC AND TODDY,

OF Excellent Quality, by the *Barrel, Gallon or Quart.* For Sale cheap by.

tf-21 JOHN BENTLEY.

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE subscriber is now prepared to pay *CASH* for any quantity of merchantable Wheat, delivered at the Railroad Depots, in Newmarket or Aurora.

J. W. MARSDEN.

Newmarket Oct. 27, 1857. tf-37

Newmarket Advertisements.

Dwelling to Let!

A N Excellent Rough Cast Dwelling to let, by the year or month. Apply at this Office.

Newmarket, Jan. 15, 1858. tf-40

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION,

Millinery Show Rooms

OF

MISS MAGUIRE.

THE Newest Styles of CLOAKS, MANTLES, Velvet, Silk and Fancy Bonnets,—Children's Hats, Caps and Turbans—French Flowers, Feathers, &c.

☞ An inspection of the Goods is invited. ☜

Newmarket, Oct. 22, 1857. tf-39

Eagle Hotel and Saloon,

Conducted on the High & Noble Principles of

TEMPERANCE!

THE subscriber respectfully announces that he has leased, for a term of years, that large and comodious

Hotel, near the Rail Road Station

And having refitted and furnished it, is now prepared to accommodate a large number of guests on as reasonable terms as any other House in the place.

GOOD STABLING,

And trusty hostlers always in attendance.

WARM MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

Hot Coffee, Cakes, Pies, Oysters, by the Can—cheap.

☞ A few Boarders by the week, can be accommodated. Rooms furnished for private families.

O. FORD.

Newmarket, Nov. 5, 1857. tf-10

JOHN BENTLEY

HAVING LEASED THE STORE & PREMISES OF

Mr. CAWTHRA,

WILL keep constantly on hand a well-assorted Stock of

Dry Goods,	Drugs,
Teas,	Medicines,
Groceries,	School Books,
Liquors,	Stationery,
Wines,	Fancy Goods,
Crockery,	Paints,

Colours, Oils, Brushes, Nails, Glass, Putty, &c., &c., which he will sell for

CASH, FARM PRODUCE,

or on approved Credit, at the lowest remunerating prices.

JOHN BENTLEY.

Main St., Newmarket, June 24th, 1857. tf-21

NO CRISIS! NO PANIC!

To avoid a monetary Crisis or periodical Panic, encourage home manufactures.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing substantial

Cloths, Satinetts, Tweeds,

And warm Ready-made Clothing suitable for the climate, all of which he will sell at greatly reduced prices, for Cash or Barter.

Wanted immediately in Exchange

10,000 LBS. WOOL,
10,000 SHEEPSKINS.
100 CORDS WOOD.
1,000 LBS. BUTTER
2,000 BUSHELS WHEAT.
500 BUSHELS POTATOES.

Newmarket, Oct. 15, 1857. tf-37

CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it would be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Witeness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyburn*, and *soulburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it is gone, don't forget what cured it.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength are restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases, which seemed to saturate the whole system, have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile, and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or, alternately, costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of these or four pills taken at night, followed by two or three (or less) the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove forever the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer a single pain when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Forms* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills. They purify the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and beneficial. They are the best aperient medicine known. No pill can be made more pleasant to take, and the truth is, none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

AND SOLD BY

Amusement.

Absence of Mind.

Talking of the absence of mind, the oddest instance of the kind happened to me once in forgetting my own name. I knocked at a door in London and asked—

'Is Mr. B. at home?'

'Yes, sir; pray, what name shall I say?'

I looked at the man's face astonished.

'What name? what name? aye, that's the question—what's my name?'

I believe the man thought I was mad, but it is literally true, that during the space of two or three minutes, I had no more idea of what I was, than if I had never existed. I did not know whether I was a dissenter or a layman. I felt as dull as Sternhold and Hopkins. At last, to my great relief it flashed across me that I was Sydney Smith.'

I heard of a clergyman who went jogging along the road till he came to a turnpike.

'What's to pay?'

'Pay, sir, for what?' asked the turnpike man.

'Why, for my horse, to be sure.'

'Your horse, sir! what horse? There is no horse, sir.'

'No horse?' said he, suddenly looking down between his legs. 'God bless me! I thought I was on horseback.'—*Sydney Smith.*

☞ "Well, Nat, what are you leaning over that empty cask for?" said a person to a loafer one day. "Oh, I'm mourning over departed spirits."

"Look me right in the face," said a man sternely to another. "You appear to have two faces," replied the latter, "and no man that doesn't squint can look you in both at the same time."

☞ A young urchin hearing that his brother was very sick, asked his father the following question:—

"I say, dad, if Pete dies mayn't I have his boots?"

☞ Daddy, I want to ask you a question."

"Well, my son!"

"Why is neighbor Smith's liquor shop like a bad shilling?"

"I can't tell, my son."

"Because you can't pass it," said the boy.

☞ "Harry, did you ask Hicks for that money?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"Nothing; he just kicked me into the road; that's all he said."

☞ Oh, whistle, daughter, whistle, and you shall have a cow; I never whistled in my life, and I can't whistle now. Oh, whistle, daughter, whistle, and you shall have a man; I never whistled in my life, but I'll whistle if I can.

☞ A barrister, blind of one eye, pleading with his spectacles on, said: "Gentlemen, in my argument I shall use nothing but what is necessary." "Then," replied a wag, "take out one of the glasses of your spectacles."

☞ An Irish servant observing her mistress feeding a pet female canary, asked "How long it took them cratures to hatch?" "Three weeks," was the reply. "Och! sure that's the same as any other fowl, except

MATRIMONIAL EXPERIMENT.—An Irishman was brought before the justice of Bristol, on a charge of having six wives. The magistrate asked how he could be so hardened a villain as to delude so many?—"Please your worship," says Pat "I was only trying to get a good one."

☞ A bevy of little children were telling their father what they got at school. The eldest, reading, spelling, and definitions. "And what do you get, my little one?" said the father to a rosy-faced little fellow, who was at that time driving a tenpenny nail into the door pannel. "Me?—oh! I gets readin' spellin' and spankin's."

Lee wrote his tragedy of "Alexander" while in Bedlam. One night when he was employed about it by moonlight, a cloud passing along, covered part of the moon, so as to make it almost dark, when Lee exclaimed, "Arise, Jubiter, and snuff the moon!" No sooner had he spoken, than the cloud instantly covered the face of the moon, rendering it quite dark; Lee exclaiming in great disgust, "Ye envious gods; you've snuffed it out."

☞ We find the following verdict of a negro inquest in an exchange: "We are underscribe, darkies, bein' a Kurnet's Jurny of disgust to sit on the body ob de nigger Sambo, now dead and gone before us, have been sittin' on de said nigger aforesaid, did on de night ob de fusteenth of November come to def by fallin' from de bridgo ober de riber into de said riber, whar wo find he was subsecontly drown'd and afterwards washed on de riber side whar we 'spose he was froze to def."

NOT BAD.—First class in oriental philosophy stand up. Thibetts, what is life?'

'Life consists of money, a hoss, and a fashionable wife.'

'Next. What is death?'

'A paymaster, who settles everybody's debt, and gives the tombstones as receipts in ful of all demands.'

'What is poverty?'

'The reward merit generally receives from a discriminating public.'

'What is religion?'

'Doing unto others as you please without allowing them a return of the compliment.'

'What is fame?'

'A six-line puff in a newspaper while living and your fortune to your enemies when dead.'

SPICY.—"Who gave you that coat?" said a young sprig of a parson to a shepherd, who, habited in a nice warm frize garment, was reclining by the road side, reading.—"The same that gave you yours, parson." "And who was that, pray?" "The parish." "Go," said the parson to his servitor, who followed behind, "and ask that fellow if he would hire as a fool." "Why," said the shepherd, when the message was delivered, "are you going to leave your master?" "No." "Then, tell him that his living cannot maintain three of us."

GHOSTS.—Ghosts be hanged! No such [illegible] in nature; all laid long ago, before [illegible] wood pavement. What should they come [illegible] The colliers may rise for higher [illegible], and the Chartists may rise for [illegible] and Joseph Sturge may rise for his [illegible] and the rising generation may rise; [illegible] the dead may rise only to make [illegible] is more than I can credit. [illegible] yourself a ghost. Well, if you [illegible] of your grave to serve a friend, [illegible] you to help him? And if it is an [illegible] the use of appearing to him [illegible] pitch into him.—*Thomas Hood.*

Newmarket Advertisements.

CABINET WAREHOUSE

CORNER OF MILL & MAIN STR'TS, NEWMARKET.

SAMUEL ROADHOUSE respectfully thanks his friends and customers, for the liberal support he has received since commencing business, and hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to his customers, to be favored with a continuance of the same. A variety of

Sofas, Bureaus,
Tables, Bedsteads;
Washstands, Bedroom Tables,
Toilet Glasses, &c., &c.,

Always on hand. Orders for all kinds of *CABINET WORK*, punctually attended to.

FUNERALS FURNISHED.

COFFINS, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. A good variety of Lace, Plates, and Handles for sale.

Newmarket, Oct. 31, 1856. 1Ly5n1

WAR! WAR! WAR!

Upon Bad Work and High Prices!

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed since commencing business in this place, respectfully intimates to his friends and customers that he has

REMOVED TO HIS NEW PREMISES,
Nearly opposite Mr Morris' Grocery,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,

Where he will be most happy to wait upon those who may feel disposed to entrust him with their orders.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of all descriptions, Ready-Made, kept constantly on hand. As the work is all executed under his own supervision, he has great confidence in recommending it to the public.

J. RHINEHART.

Newmarket, May 14, 1857. tf-15

Stores and Dwellings to be Let!

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the business community, that his new and spacious

STORES AND DWELLINGS,

Recently erected on Main Street, almost adjoining the Post Office, Newmarket, and located in the central part of the Town, are now ready for occupancy, and will be let on moderate terms.

ROBERT COOK.

Newmarket, Sept. 2nd, 1857. tf-31

☞ *Globe* (Daily) copy till forbid.

Toronto Advertisements.

E. GUNTHER,

HAS received a new assortment of splendid

Gold and Silver Watches,

Assorted Jewelry, Fancy Goods and Cutlery. Every article sold will be strictly guarantied to be what is is *represented* to be.

Watches Repaired in the Best Manner.

[illegible] west of Yonge street on King Street.

Toronto, Aug. 24, 1857. tf-30

The Markham CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, IN TORONTO,

NO. 129, King Street East.—East of the Market.

tf-19 C. F. HALL, Proprietor.

DR. E. C. EDMONDS, SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that from May, 1857, his appointments will be as follows:

The 1st Monday in each month, Dr. E. C. E. will be at McLeod's Hotel, *Aurora.*

J. HEWITT'S, Newmarket, Tuesday following.

MANSION HOUSE, Sharon, on Wednesday.

P. J. WILLSON'S Bradford, on Thursday.

T. BODY'S Bond-Head, on Friday of the same week.

The 2nd MONDAY in MAY, July, September, November and December,

DR. E. C. EDMONDS

Will be at R. PARKER'S Store, Clarksville,

H. STOKE'S, Penville, Tuesday following.

WM. MOON'S Brownsville, on Wednesday.

MRS. STEAD'S Hotel, Lloydtown, on Thursday of the same week, in the above mentioned months—when he will be prepared to *Clean, Fill, or Remove* TEETH as may be required; and also put new ones in upon

PIVOT, SILVER OR GOLD PLATE.

All operations performed in the most approved style, and WARRANTED.

Consultations Free.

Toronto, April 23, 1857 tf-12

W. C. ADAMS.

Doctor of Dental Surgery,

HAS commenced practice at his Rooms, No. 66, King Street East; where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession.

☞ Particular attention given to the regulation of children's Teeth,

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

☞ All work Warranted. ☜

Toronto, June 5th, 1856. tf-18

SHAW'S "Ramblings in California,"

PUBLISHED this day, in a Lively and Interesting Picture of Life at the Diggings.

EVERY ONE SHOULD READ IT.

To be had of all booksellers, or at the publishers's

JAMES BAIN,
37, KING STREET EAST

Toronto, May 14, 1857. tf-15

Hats that are Hats!

S. P. COLEMAN,
The London Practical
Hatter & Furrier,
19 *KING ST. WEST TORONTO,*
☞ Opposite the Globe Office. ☜
Cleaned and Pressed. Furs Cleaned and Altered.
CASH PAID FOR RAW FURS.

Toronto, April 9, 1857 1y10

Newmarket Advertisements.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

MAIN STREET,
Opposite Hewitt's North American Hotel,
NEWMARKET.

CHARLES J. FISHER, begs respectfully to acquaint the inhabitants of Newmarket and Vicinity that he intends carrying on the above business on a scale commensurate with the importance of the place. A large and handsome assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware,

At the very lowest remunerative prices.

No more occasion for sending your Watches and Clocks &c., to Toronto to be repaired, as C. J. F. is a first class practical workman and will *warrant* all repairs entrusted to his care.

Newmarket, Sept. 3rd, 1857. tf-31

AMBROTYPES!

H. M. BRAMBLE

INVITES attention to his unrivalled Ambrotype Portraits, which possess the following advantages over the primitive Daguerreotype, viz:—Greater Durability, (as their name implies—Ambrotype being derived from the Greek "Ambrotus," and signifies "Imperishable,") Clearness, Richness, and Brilliancy of appearance. They are free from all metalic glare, and can therefore be seen in any light or *taken in any kind of weather.*

Letter Portraits!

Mr. Bramble is now taking a new and beautiful kind of picture for sending in Letters, without increasing the postage. They are as clear and Brilliant as Ambrotypes—being taken by a similar process, and are entirely different from the dull and dark kind of Pictures known as Lettergraphs. Price of the Letter Portraits, $1 each.

Pictures Set in Lockets, Brooches, &c.

Mr. Bramble having returned to his Picture Rooms, opposite the Rail-Road Hotel, is now prepared to take first-class pictures at as low a price as good work can be done anywhere.

Pictures taken without regard to weather, from 8 o'clock a. m. till 5 p. m.

Newmarket, Oct. 8, 1857. tf-36

DEPOT OF THE BEVERLY STEAM MILLS, Main St., Newmarket.

THE subscribers beg to inform the public that they are prepared to supply their customers with Extra

Superfine Flour,

Manufactured Expressly for Family use. They also keep constantly on hand,

Bran, Shorts, and Chopped Screenings,

For Pig feed. The whole will be found of the best quality and fresh from the Mill.

The Highest *CASH PRICE* paid for any quanty of good merchantable

SPRING AND FALL WHEAT

delivered at their *GRAIN ELEVATOR* at the Newmarket Railway Station.

WILCOCKS & THORNE.

Newmarket, July 16th, 1857.

Dr. Chantler's Fluid Wig.

THAT Valuable preparation for the *HAIR* can be had, *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL*, at the store of

E. HUGHES.

Prospect-st, Newmarket, 1857. tf-8

TO BUILDERS!

PARTIES Wishing to Build, Move Turn or Raise Buildings, of any description, would do well to call on

Stephen Webster,

As he has all the tools necessary for the above purposes, which he will let on the following terms.

	£	s.	d.	
Jack Screws, each,	£0	2	6	per day
Rollers per set	0	5	0	"
Tackles	0	10	0	"

being only one-half the price usually charged in this place. The undersigned is also ready to contract for the erection, moving or raising of Buildings, of all descriptions.

STEPHEN WEBSTER.

Newmarket, July 17, 1857 tf-24

Furniture Wareroom.

JOSEPH MILLARD, Newmarket, has constantly on hand a large Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Side boards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually required.

PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors, Varnish, &c., kept for sale.

As the subscriber keeps COFFINS ready made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals, on the shortest notice.

Newmarket, February 18, 1854.

Dwelling House for Sale.

FOR SALE, in the flourishing and rapidly increasing Town of Newmarket, a Rough Cast

DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT.

The Building is nearly new and contains a large Cellar Kitchen and Dairy, and Vegetable Cellar; on the first floor a Parlor, Dining, Sitting and Bed-Rooms; and on the second floor three Bedrooms. There is also an excellent soft water cistern on the premises. The Lot containing 55 feet frontage on Main Street, by 165 feet deep. The Building at present rents for £27 per annum.

☞ *Title Indisputable.*

Possession given within one month from day of Sale

Apply to
GEO. B. HUTCHCROFT.

Newmarket, June 5, 1857. tf-18

DR. S. N. PECK, SURGEON DENTIST,

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him during the past eight years, respectfully intimates he will be at the following places, as usual:

NEWMARKET—The 1st, 2nd and 3rd of each and every month.

BRADFORD.—On the 4th of every month.

BOND HEAD—On the 6th and 7th of May, July September, November, January and March, next ensuing; and—

BROWNSVILLE—On the 8th and 9th of the same months above mentioned.

AURORA—The last day of each month except it comes on Sunday.

When he will be happy to wait upon those requiring his services in any of the Branches of his Profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted on Gold Plate or Pivot, Teeth cleansed from impurities, or any other branch of Dental Surgery skillfully performed and warranted. Also, particular attention paid to the regulation of

CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Dr. S. N. P. would call especial attention to the fact, that where work has been warranted, and for which he still holds himself responsible, during the past eight years, and another Dentist is employed to operate in the same mouth, the guarantee in all cases, so far as he is concerned, will cease.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.

Newmarket, 1856 tf-vln1

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the

NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, November [illegible], [illegible]

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Simpson & Dunspaugh,

No. 35, King-st. East, Toronto,

IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Patent Dryer, Zinc Paints, Artists' Materials, Essences.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Toronto, March 12, 1857. 1y6

SHEFFIELD HOUSE, No. 29, King Street East Toronto.

NEW GOODS!

A FURTHER supply of Gold and Silver Watches, fine Gold Jewelry, in great variety, Silver-Plated Epergnes, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, Candlesticks, Dish-Covers, Spoons, Forks, &c.; Brittannia Metal Wares, Papie Machie and Cabinet Goods, Perfumery, Vases, Toilets.—With a large variety of fancy goods suitable for presents.

CUTLERY,

From the best markets in Table and Depot Knives, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, Lancets, Butchers Knives: Guns, Pistols, Rifles, Flasks, Tea Trays, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c., &c.

Being in direct communication with the manufactures of our goods, and the stock having been personally selected by one of the firm just returned from Europe, we offer inducements to purchasers which will insure their continued support.

JOSEPH ROBINSON, & Co.
Proprietors.

August 28th, 1857. tf-17

Wagon, Carriage and Sleigh Shop, Sharon.

THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, begs respectfully to acquaint the public that he is now carrying on the business of

WAGON, CARRIAGE & SLEIGH MAKING

In all its branches, and in the latest styles. He has also on hand a number of Cutters, made from American Wood, and got up in the most approved styles.

Painting done for Customers on short notice.

PETER ROWEN.

Sharon, Dec. 8, 1856. tf-46

Agricultural Implement Manufactory and IRON FOUNDRY,

BRADFORD, COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

THE Undersigned would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of the surrounding Country, that they are manufacturing for the ensuing season

100 REAPING MACHINES,

(Seymour & Morgan's Patent,) of the very best materials, which they will warrant to equal, if not surpass, any in the Province. Being this season enabled to have the castings made and fitted up under their own superintendence, they feel confident they will be able to build their Reapers in a superior manner,—and thus merit a continuance of that liberal patronage bestowed on them during the past season.

Price of Reapers, $112 cash: $115 part cash, remainder in six months.

They are also manufacturing *Ketchum's MOWING MACHINE*, at a reduced price.

Fanning Mills, Straw Cutters,

Horse Rakes and Improved Cultivators, kept constantly on hand.

T. GOODFELLOW & Co.

Bradford, April 15, 1857, tf-11

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, C. W.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £496,520—PAID UP CAPITAL, £96,714 1s.

PRESIDENT J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT HON. J. H. CAMERON, M. P.

Directors

GEO. CRAWFORD, Esq. M.P.	GEO. DUGGAN, JR. Esq
HON. J. H. CAMERON, M.P.	CAPTAIN P. WALLACE.
A. M. CLARK, Esq., M. D.	HON. W. B. ROBINSON, M.P
JOHN ARNOLD, Esq.	JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
J. S. HOWARD, Esq.	D. MACDONELL, Esq.
E. F. WHITTEMORE, Esq.	

MANAGER:—E. TAYLOR DARTNELL, Esq.
INSPECTOR OF AGENCY.—E. H. WHITMARSH, Esq.

Bankers.

TORONTO—CITY BANK OF MONTREAL.
NEW YORK—Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & Co

SOLICITORS:—MESSRS. DUGGAN & BURNS.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

FARM RATES.

The Directors have lately made a considerable reduction of the rates on isolated Farm Risks, to which they would draw the attention of Farmers generally.

Fire and Marine business of every description transacted by this Company at as low rates as in any respectable Office, and all losses promptly settled on satisfactory proof being made.

—AGENTS—

O. FORD, Newmarket.
GEO. STEVENSON, Aurora.
J. T. STOKES, Sharon.
J. W. MARLING Travelling Agent,

For the united counties of York and Peel, address Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 17, 1857. tf-33

~~1857. 1857.~~

~~O. S. & H. R. R.~~

~~ALTERATION OF TRAINS.~~

~~ON *MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, TRAINS* will commence running as follows:—~~

~~LEAVE TORONTO.~~	~~ARRIVE AT COLLINGWOOD.~~
~~7.55 A. M., Mail.~~	~~12.40 P. M., Mail.~~
~~4.00 P. M., Accom'n.~~	~~8.45 P. M., Accom'n.~~
~~LEAVE COLLINGWOOD.~~	~~ARRIVE AT TORONTO.~~
~~7.0 A. M., Accom'n.~~	~~11.50 A. M., Accom'n.~~
~~2.30 P. M., Mail.~~	~~7.15 P. M., Mail.~~

~~J. LEWIS GRANT, Superintendent.~~

~~Railroad Office, Bay Street, Toronto, Nov. 5th, 1857.~~ tf-40

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE
New Saddlery and Harness Making
ESTABLISHMENT
Holland Landing!

THE undersigned having determined on locating himself in this place, begs respectfully to announce that he is prepared to execute all orders in

Saddle or Harness Making,

With which he may be favored. All work warranted as to neatness and durability. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHOP—Opposite Messrs. Kempshell & Son's Store.

STEPHEN MULLINS.

Holland Landing, Oct. 29, 1857. tf-29

G. L. HUGHES,

SADDLER, CARRIAGE TRIMMER, AND HARNESS MAKER.

BROWNSVILLE.

CONSTANTLY on hand Light and Heavy Harness, Saddles, Carriage Trimmings, Whips, &c., &c. Carriages Trimmed to order, on the shortest notice, and latest styles.

Brownsville June 25th, 1857. tf-41

Aurora Advertisements.

To Millers, Mechanics and Others!

GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, in the Village of *AURORA*, one and a Half Acres of Land—12½ Rods fronting on Yonge Street and 16 Rods deep. There is a never failing Creek running through the Lot.

For Terms and particulars, apply to

Wm. MORTSON,
At the Newmarket Grange Brewery.

July 3rd, 1856. tf-22

BRICKS FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber having established a Brick Yard in the Village of Aurora, has on hand for Sale,

200,000 *OF GOOD BRICK!*

W. MOSLEY,
Land agent, Conveyancer, &c.

Aurora, Aug. 18th, 1856. tf-29

FURNITURE!!

AURORA CABINET WARE ROOMS.

THE undersigned Respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of *AURORA* and surrounding country, that they have recently opened a

FURNITURE WARE ROOM

In this place, where will be found a general assortment of Household *FURNITURE*, made of the best materials and by experienced workmen, such as Sofas, Bureaus, Side-Boards, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Cupboards, &c., &c.

☞ *All Orders Punctually Attended to.* ☜

FURNEALS furnished on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

SHOP NEAR AURORA STATION.

BOYD & CONOLLY.

Aurora, Nov. 5th, 1856. tf-40

Newmarket Advertisements.

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE TO LET!

TO Let with immediate possession given, that large and commodious *BRICK DWELLING*, with Driving House, and other out-buildings, and about three quarters of an Acre of Land, lately occupied by the undersigned. For particulars apply to the proprietor at the Eagle Hotel.

O. FORD.

Newmarket, Nov. 19, 1857. tf-42

New Boot and Shoe Store!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe Shop opposite the Telegraph Office,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,

Where will be found a general assortment of Boots and Shoes adapted to the season, and at prices 10 per cent below the usual cost for CASH. Particular attention paid to making

MEN'S SEWED BOOTS.

As the work is made by himself personally, he can warrant it to be of the best quality.

N. B.—Observe the sign of the "Big Boot," opposite the Telegraph Office.

B. LEE.

Newmarket, May 14, 1857. tf-15

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Store,

NEWMARKET,
OPPOSITE HEWITT'S HOTEL, MAIN-ST.

THE subscriber returns his warmest thanks to his friends and the public, for the very great encouragement he has met with since commencing business in this place, and solicits a continuance of their patronage. He can assure them that no endeavor on his part will be wanting to give complete satisfaction. His *Stock* needs only inspection to satisfy the public of its superior quality, and from his own experience in the trade, employing

First-rate Workmen,

And purchasing his materials in the best markets, at the lowest prices and from the most extensive manufacturers, he fears neither comparison or competition either on low prices, superior quality, or newest fashionable patterns.

☞ Orders executed on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner. ☜

T. H. KEOUGH.

Newmarket, April 2, 1857. tf-9

The Right Kind of Medicine.

DR. JAMES M'INTOSH'S
Vegetable Tonic Mixture and
DIGESTIVE BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness and Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, General or Special Debility, —The Infirmities of Youth or old age—Pimples and all diseases arising from poverty or impurity of the Blood. *"The best Female Medicine ever Compounded."* A Sure Cure for Fever and Ague, and Dumb Ague.

Price 50 cents per bottle

JAS. McINTOSH, M. D.,
Chicago, Ill.

For sale at the Drug Store of

JOHN BENTLEY & CO.,

tf-11 Newmarket.

WANTED, 1,000 LBS. OF GOOD BUTTER.

1,000 Dozen Fresh Eggs,

FOR which the subscriber will give in exchange Tea, Coffee, Dry Goods, or any article contained in his Stock of good Quality, and at as reasonable prices as any ever offered in Canada.

JOHN BENTLEY.

Main St., Newmarket, June 21, 1857. tf-21

Lake Huron Trout,

IN Barrel and in excellent order, for sale *LOW for CASH*, or in exchange for provisions.

W. A. CLARK.

Newmarket, Dec. 8, 1857. tf-45

Christmas and New Year's Presents,

In Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware!

CHAS. J. FISHER

BEGS to call attention to his new stock of articles in the above line, consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches,

Ladies Gold Neck Chains in great variety; also, Pencils, Lockets, Cameo and Mosaic Sets of Brooches and Ear Rings, in cases, in the most fashionable mountings. Also, a large and handsome assortment of Ladies and Gents

FINGER RINGS, SCARF PINS,

Shirt Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Silver Plated Spoons Dinner and Dessert Forks, Silver Thimbles.

Clocks in great variety, from $2 upwards.

Newmarket, Dec. 17, 1857. tf-16

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,

OF all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the *NEW ERA OFFICE.*

Newmarket June 9, 18[illegible]

Newmarket Advertisements.

Boots and Shoes.

THE undersigned in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has commenced business in Newmarket, begs to call attention to the extensive stock of

LADIES,
MISSES,
GENTS,
AND BOYS',

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

Of Home Manufacture, which he has now on hand, and ready for inspection; and as they have been made up by experienced workmen, he has great confidence in recommending them to the public. Boots and Shoes for ladies, very much reduced in prices.

W. CARLINE.

Newmarket, May 4, 1857. tf-12

Dwelling House for Sale!

FOR Sale or Exchange for Wild Land, that new Roughcast Dwelling House lately erected by the undersigned on Mill Street. The house is large and commodious,—with good stone cellar and Soft Water Cistern. There are Eight Rooms in the Building. For futher particulars apply to

JOHN SANDERSON.

Newmarket, Sept. 16, 1857. tf-33

Grocery and Provision Store!

THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business in this place, respectfully intimates, that his Store is now filled with everything required by the country trade, in the Grocery line: embracing—

Teas, Coffees,
Sugars, Currants,
Raisins, Rice,
Tobaccos, Cigars,
Herrings, dried & pickled,
Cod Fish, &c.

—ALSO—

WINES & LIQUORS!

Of the best quality, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction: together with

DRIED HAMS & BACON,

Pickles, Sauces, Molases, Syrups, &c. The Stock is now complete, and the public are invited to call and make an inspection.

Lake Huron Fish by the Barrel.

J. MORRIS.

Newmarket, July 16, 1857. tf-21

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases, occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,

J. MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

NORTHROP & MOSES, Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for the Canadas.

N. B.—$1,00 enclosed to the General Agents, New Castle, C. W., insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by

JOHN BENTELY, Newmarket
C. DOAN & Co., Sharon.
WM. MOORE, Brownsville.
H. B. ELLIS, Lloydtown,

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

The Sickness of one individual affects the Health of the Community.

Dr. JAMES McINTOSH'S

Stomach & Liver Pills.

The Blood is itself alive and is the life of the animal.

Every part of the body is sustained by the Blood.

THE Blood, like every other portion of the System, needs continually to be purified and renewed. If the Stomach be disordered, and the Liver congested, a due supply of healthy Blood cannot be maintained. If the Stomach, Liver, and Intestines properly perform their functions;—exposure to the contagion of Disease, the Malaria of marshy districts, and other impurities of the air, shocks the nervous system, continued cold, and excessive fatigue, will fail to induce Disease.

Dr. James McIntosh's *STOMACH* and *LIVER PILLS* are specially adapted to promote a healthy action of the Stomach; and to remove Congestion, and promote the secretion of healthy bile from the Liver; and, at the same time, a healthy discharge from the Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys. Consequently, while they excite to healthy action, all the natural drains are opened, and Disease is driven from the Body.

NEVER DESPAIR!

While there is Life there is Hope. Thousands who have suffered for years, have been restored to health by this Invaluable Medicine. It is especially adapted to

Chronic or Lingering Complaints

All should take it who are afflicted with,—

Indigestion, Stone and Gravel, Sore Throat, Liver Complaints, Colic, Tic Doloreux, Headache, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Constipation of the Bowels, Piles, Female Irregularities, Retention of Urine, Lumbago, Asthma, Gout, Jaundice, Ague, Blotches on the Skin, &c., &c.

For futher particulars see Circular.—

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions accompanying.—For sale at the Drug Store of

J. BENTLEY & Co.

Newmarket. tf-10

MAPS! MAPS!

JUST Received—an assortment of Maps, [illegible]—[illegible] Europe, Canada East and West, United States, [illegible] and [illegible] &c. For Sale cheap, at the

NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, Aug. 14, 1857. tf-2[illegible]

Just Received,

AT the "New Era Office," a general assortment of Pens, Penholders, Pocket Inkstands, &c., together with a large Stock of Note, Letter, Foolscap and Fancy Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Newmarket, Aug. 11, 1857 tf-2[illegible]

Newmarket Mills.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand—*Flour, Bran, Shorts and Chop Stuff*, which from and after this date he will sell for CASH ONLY.

DONALD SUTHERLAND.

Newmarket, June 24, 1857. tf-21

Newmarket Advertisements.

TEA THOMAS NIXON,

THANKFUL for past favors begs to remind his numerous friends and Customers that he has now on hand (and will dispose of at the lowest remunerating profit) a very large assortment of the choicest

TEAS, GROCERIES,

Crockery, Glass-ware, Provision, and an increased Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

In the Grocery Department will be found—

Teas, Spices,
Coffees, Tobaccos,
Cocoa, Cigars,
Chocolate, Raisins,
Sugars, Figs,
Rice Macaroni, Vermicelli, &c., &c., &c.

In the Provision Department

Lard, Cheese,
Pork, Bacon,
Hams, Lobsters,
Mackerel, Sardines,

Trout (Fresh and in Barrel.) Herrings, Codfish, (dry,) Codfish (in Barrel) Potatoes,

Flour, Peas,
Oatmeal, Crackers,
Biscuits, Cornmeal,
Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c.

ON THE BOOKSHELVES

Are kept a good supply of English and American *BOOKS*, in almost all the departments of Science and Literature, in various styles of binding, together with a first-rate supply of Family Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books.

—ALSO,—

Stationery of all kinds, Fancy Goods, Dolls, Musical Instruments, Blank Books, Music Books, Pens, &c., &c.

Newmarket, Dec. 4, 1856. tf-1

FISH! FISH! FISH!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that having made arrangements with parties in Collingwood he will be prepared to supply fresh Fish throughout the season, to those who may require the same.

THOMAS NIXON.

Newmarket, Dec. 5, 1855.

Bricks! Bricks!

200,000 BRICKS of excellent quality, for sale by

D. SUTHERLAND.

Newmarket, Oct. 31, 1856. tf-39

"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

General Agent, British North American Colonies
FREDERICK R. STARR.
MONTREAL.

This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.

The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety of fifty per cent—of the nett excess will be made to all classes of Insurers, whose Policies have been in force for three years.

The engagements of the *"Equitable"* are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a *Mutual Insurance Society*, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

R. H. SMITH, *Agent.*
Newmarket.

March 12th, 1852.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chartered by act of Parliament,

Capital 100,000.

Home Office Toronto.

President,	I. C. GILMOR,
Vice President,	THOS. HAWORTH

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MITCHIE,	W. HENDERSON,
JAMES BEATY,	RICE LEWIS,
WALTER MACFARLANE,	T. P. ROBARTS

M. P. HAYS.

ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Tr'r'y.

The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting Insurance &c.

THOMAS NIXON.

Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. tf-2

GINGER WINE!

THE subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for any quantity of *GINGER WINE*, of prime quality; and Hotel and Saloon keepers or private families, can be supplied either by the gallon or barrel. His Manufactory is situated at Collin's Corners, Prospect Street.

A. COADY.

Newmarket, Sept 21, 1857. tf-31

To Builders and Persons Building.

THE undersigned has now on hand a large quantity of

WINDOW SASH & PANELLED DOORS,

Which he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerative prices. He is also prepared to manufacture any description of Sash or Panel work on the shortest notice, or erect Buildings either by Contract or otherwise. Also, having a superior set of

JACKSCREWS,

Together with Tackles, Capsons, &c., for removing or raising Buildings, is prepared to take contracts for the same.

WM. V. SOUTHARD.

Newmarket, July 7, 1857. tf-23

Straw Goods.

A FINE Assortment of Ladies' Bonnets, Misses Bloomers, Gentleman's and Boys' Hats of the latest style, all of this Spring's Importation.

For Sale by

D. SUTHERLAND,
WATER STREET.

Newmarket, April 24, 1857. tf-1

THE NEW ERA

IS

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

ERASTUS JACKSON,

At his Office, corner of Mill and Main Streets, NEWMARKET.

TERMS—7s 6d. per year in Advance or 10s if not so paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion.	0	[illegible]	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	7½
Six to ten lines first insertion,	0	3	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	0	10
For each line above ten,	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	0	1
Cards, per year,	1	[illegible]	0

☞ Advertisements, unaccompanied with written instructions, will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.